THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 14. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday April 6, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices not under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A BURR, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal,and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal.

D. H. A. M'LEAN.
aug4tf]

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Lobeder, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 104 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets
[juneldly

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

jan1tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.
junc16m

NOTICE!—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. REED takes pleasure in informing his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.
jy2'69tly.

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the ARGUS office.

D. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taffee's in Beaver. [aprl1ly

D. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Kinley's building, east of Public Square.
mar31-1y.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.
sept19'67ly.

D JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d st, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr17'68-3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THICU. S. Also Manufacturers' and Mechanics' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.
apr17,1868-tf

HENRY HERR, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
apr7,1869:ly

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leafs brick row, Diamond, Rochester.
apr2'69

PATENTS Obtained for Inventors, by Dr. D. BREED, Chemist, and late Examiner in the Patent Office, who has devoted eighteen years to the patent business, and will promptly prepare papers, drawings, &c. Terms, $30 to $35. Write for circulars. Direct to 818 F street, opposite the Patent Office, *Washington, D. C.*
Refer to Senators Pomeroy and Sumner.
feb26-3m

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary having been issued to the subscribers on the estate of David Ferguson, dec'd, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIZABETH FERGUSON,
feb23-6w] JAMES B. FERGUSON. } *Exrs.*

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE will open its Spring Session March 31, 1870; Rev. H. T. Taylor, Principal, assisted by six able instructors in the different Departments. Classes are being conducted, now, in Greek, Latin, French and German. The Principal is a successful Lecturer and Experimenter with his Apparatus, Philosophical and Chemical. Music on the Piano and Organ taught by a Professor and vocal music by a successful vocalist.

The institution is flourishing, and is no *experiment*; and it is determined by those having the direction of it that it shall stand in the van of Academies and Seminaries, as it has done confessedly for ten years. Address—
REV. H. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.
mar.2:tf

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Weygandt, deceased, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are here by notified that immediate payment is required; all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
mar3:6t*] MICHAEL BERRY, *Adm'r.*

Executors' Notice.—Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Robert Temple, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is expected; and all those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement
mr30:6w*] DAVID PATTON, *Ex'r.*

Agents Wanted For

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHAS. L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 800 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear, and open type, and will be illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Barnin and others.—Also, a splendid colored fruit piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

In English and German.

THIS BOOK is a sure, safe and practical guide to every farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardner and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It vindicates the labor of honest working men. It is purchased by almost every one at sight. Ninety six hundred copies sold in a few small townships, and, in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the fall and winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers-sons-are making the most successful agents for this book, and during the fall and winter it is just the thing for them. If you wish to engage in the business, send for a circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents. Address
ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co.,
614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.;
189 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
69 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
608 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.;
193 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

CARPETS.

Our increasing business has compelled extensive alterations and enlargement of our Salesrooms thereby, for the present, crowding our available room. To prepare for Spring purchases, we are closing out our Stock at a

Bona Fide Reduction.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
RUGS, &c., &c., &c.

Lower than Last Season's Prices.

RARE BARGAINS FOR THOSE
THAT CALL EARLY, AT

Oliver M'Clintock & Cos'

23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar24:feb9:6m.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, *PA.*
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24:tf

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the ARGUS office.

Miscellaneous.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19:68.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa, are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

Jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 90 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
nov3-1y.

Iron City College

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, equal by no other school in the country.

Since its organization in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
jan19:1y.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.

Choice Family

GROCERIES,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS,

BURNERS, &C.,

Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' prices. ☜ [oct6.1y.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

PATTERNS NEW,
PRICES LOW,
VARIETY ENDLESS,

FROM THE BEST FRENCH IMPORTED

To The Cheapest Kitchen Paper.

De Zouche & Co.,

112 Wood st., corner of Fifth ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plain and gold bordered Oil Cloth Window Blinds. [feb23:3m.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. RANEY,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Satinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Hoes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 3, 8, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

☞All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes, in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.
dec23'69:1y.—jy7ched.

S. B. WILSON. JOHN J. WICKHAM.

WILSON & WICKHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

janl3ly.] BEAVER, PA.

FRUIT TREES,

Evergreens, Small Fruits, &c.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has still some good APPLE TREES to dispose of [large size.] Prices low, and terms accommodating. Also, a large assortment of SMALL FRUITS, such as *Dorchester, Doolittle's Black Cap, and Brinkle's Orange Raspberry; Kittatinny, Wilson's Early, and Lawton Blackberry; Grape vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.* Price reasonable. Call, as heretofore, at the Prospect Mount Nursery, three miles east of New Brighton. Orders left at A. D. Gilliland & Co's., New Brighton, or at the N. B. Post Office Box 82, will be promptly attended to. No charge for shipping, &c. Sweet Potato and Tomato Plants in season. ELWOOD THOMAS.
feb23:tf

WALL PAPER

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES

BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept18:1y.Feb.9ch'd

SPRING STOCK.

C

A

R

P

E

T

S

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

Insure Your Life

AT ONCE!

John Hancock

We want the Merchant, The Farmer and the Mechanic to think of and know the benefit to be derived from insuring their lives in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. This company presents the advantages offered by other companies, and in addition this Company insures all its Policies *non-forfeitable* after *one* payment. It also pays *dividends* in cash after *one* payment—and for reliability is second to none. We should prefer that parties, desiring insurance, should apply through the agent for the county.

COLE & STROUD, *Gen'l Agts.*
Office, 128 & 126 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. We wish energetic and responsible agents for this and the adjoining counties. Applications from men of known respectability and integrity will only be entertained.
feb16:3m] COLE & STROUD,
General Agents, Philadelphia.

Administrators' Notice.—Letters of Administration having been issued to the subscribers on the estate of Mrs. Mary Howe, dec'd., late of the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa, therefore all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
T. H. DOUGLASS, } *Adm'rs.*
H. D. HOWE.
Bridgewater, Feb. 23,—6w

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Allegheny depot, (Pittsburgh, connected by an Omnibus, with Trains leaving Chicago at 8.35 P. M.; Surday, 9.1 P.M.) and Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., (on Sunday, 2.) daily.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	7.15AM	9.00AM	2.00PM	11.45PM
Rochester	8.20	10.05	3.05	12.55
Beaver	8.35	10.20	3.20	1.10
Alliance	9.15	11.15	4.00	1.55
Canton	10.40	12.50PM	5.25	3.30
Massillon	11.05	1.20	5.50	4.00
Orrville	11.50	2.00	6.35	4.50
Wooster	12.20PM	2.30	7.05	5.20
Mansfield	1.05	3.15	7.50	6.05
Crestline { A	1.50	4.00	8.35	6.50
Crestline { B	2.00AM	4.10	8.45	7.00
Bucyrus	2.40	4.50	9.25	7.40
Upper Sandusky	3.25AM	5.40	10.15	8.30
Findlay	4.45	7.00	11.35	9.50
Lima	5.30	7.55	12.25PM	10.40
Van Wert	6.35	9.05	1.30	11.45
Fort Wayne	8.15	11.00	3.05	1.30AM
Columbia	5.11	7.55PM	10.04	3.20
Warsaw	6.05	8.44	10.56	4.05
Plymouth	6.30	9.05	11.20	4.30
Valparaiso	8.20	10.47	1.07	5.50
Chicago	11.30	1.55	4.30	9.00

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	9.00AM	12.30PM	10.00PM	11.45PM
Valparaiso	7.20	10.50	8.05	10.15
Plymouth	9.31	1.05	9.30	11.40
Warsaw	9.55	1.29	9.54	12.05
Columbia	10.31	2.07	10.27	12.40
Fort Wayne	12.45PM	4.30	12.05	2.15
Van Wert	2.30	6.15	1.50	3.55
Lima	3.35	7.20	2.55	5.00
Findlay	4.20	8.05	3.40	5.45
Upper Sandusky	5.40	9.25	4.55	7.00
Bucyrus	6.15	9.55	5.30	7.35
Crestline { A	7.05	10.45	6.20	8.25
Crestline { B	7.15AM	10.55	6.30	8.35
Mansfield	8.00	11.40	7.15	9.20
Wooster	8.35	12.15	7.50	9.55
Orrville	9.00	12.40	8.15	10.20
Massillon	9.45	1.25	9.00	11.05
Canton	10.10	1.50	9.25	11.30
Alliance	11.25	3.05	10.40	12.45AM
Salem	11.50	3.30	11.05	1.10
Rochester	12.55PM	4.30	12.05AM	2.10
Pittsburgh	2.15	5.50	1.30	3.35

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 8.30 p. m; New Castle, 9.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 3.05a. m. Youngstown, 10.00 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 5.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 8.30 p.m; Youngstown, 9.00 p. m.

F. E. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stat'ons daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail. Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	8.15AM 12.35PM	3.25PM
Euclid Street	8.26 12.46	3.45
Hudson	9.20 1.40	4.55
Ravenna	9.34 1.56	5.13
Alliance	11.00 3.43	6.50
Limaville	11.25 4.15	
Wellsville	1.05PM 5.55	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail. Exp's.	Accom
Wellsville	8.55AM 2.55PM	
Bayard	10.25 4.16	
Alliance	11.20 5.35	7.45AM
Ravenna	12.05PM 6.11	8.15
Hudson	1.26 7.26	9.25
Euclid Street	2.46 8.19	10.40
Cleveland	3.00 8.30	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	*	Mail.	Accom
Buffalo	8.45AM	7.25AM	12.07PM	4.20PM
Bridgeport	8.55	8.15	8.20	4.40
Steubenville	7.00	10.55	2.05	6.00
Wellsville	8.15	1.05PM	4.55	
Smith's Ferry	9.40	2.40	6.15	
Beaver				
Rochester	10.05	3.05	6.40	
Pittsburgh	10.55	3.55	7.30	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.45AM	12.05PM	3.25PM	
Rochester	7.35	1.00	4.05	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	1.33	4.45	
Wellsville	9.50	4.15	6.20	7.35AM
Steubenville	10.05	4.30		8.15
Bridgeport	10.20	4.35		8.25
Buffalo	6.10	6.40		9.50

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.05 a. m.	Tarrel, 9.45 a. m.
Tarrel, 11.00 a. m.	N. Philadelphia, 2.40 p. m.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny.
jun2:1y.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WE ARE NOT FRIENDLESS.

BY ESTELLE WAYNE.

Oh never say that your're friendless,
Though fate are on your side,
And when you're in pain during
Though they may laugh at your failings,
And jeer as you grasp for breath,
They may make your pathway rougher,
If'en down in the "valley of Death."

Yet, cheering say that you're friendless,
That is, in human trust,
For in the heaven above is only constant,
If you have a friend in heaven that is just.
Strive always to be your duty,
And do it as God gives your might;
True nothing alone is true beauty,
Though features may please the sight.

Oh never say that you're friendless,
You have always a friend on high,
And send that watcheth you over,
With slumber, praying pro;
He'll protect you in every trial,
Uphold you in every care,
Of God's promises is his denial,
If you're not near him in prayer.

Then never say that you're friendless,
Let not your cast, and thankless,
Take up your cross and follow,
Thank God that baby religion,
Always finds a friend there all love.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

"Not a Drop More, Daniel."

Daniel Akin had become a confirmed drunkard. So fully had he become under the dominion of his appetite, that he was perfectly miserable when he could not obtain the means of gratifying his thirst. He had neglected his family till his wife's father had taken her and the children to the paternal roof. He had spent all his substance in drink, and was kept from the poorhouse only by performing menial services for his food, and by the kindness of Thomas Edgerton, a member of the society of Friends, who had known him from his youth, and who had a strong hope that, in the course of time, he would see his folly and turn again into the right path.

The leading publican of the place had let him have drinks as long as his money lasted, but would trust him no longer. He was lounging about the store one bright moonlight evening, pleading with the publican to trust him for a drink—his reply was; 'Not one drop more, Daniel.'

He remained a while longer, and then left. As the cool air of the evening fell upon him, he all at once gave utterance to his feelings in the following strain; "Not a drop more, Daniel." Am I drunk, or am I sober? I am sober. "Not a drop more, Daniel." Did Hoskins think a drop would hurt me? No; but my money was gone. He has got all—got everything I had; even the bible my mother gave me! He has got the boots which my wife with her own earnings, bought for Jamie. "Not a drop more, Daniel." Daniel, what say you to that? I say so too. I once had good clothes, but now I have nothing but rags. "Not a drop more, Daniel." till I have clothes again as good as when Mary and I were first married. I once had a good watch, but that too is gone! "Not a drop more, Daniel," till I have another as good as the one I pawned to Hoskins for drink. I have seen the day when I had a good horse and buggy, and could ride into town in as good a style as any man in the place. "Not a drop more, Daniel," till I have another horse and buggy as good as that Hoskins has got. Hoskins owes me for the potatoes I furnished my family with; butter and cheese, but Hoskins has got them 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till those cows, or others as good, are mine again. I once had this wallet full of bills; but now not a cent have I got. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till this wallet is well filled again."

By this time he had reached the place where he formerly resided, and leaning up against the fence, he mused a long time in silence. He viewed the desolate place by the light of the moon, and his eyes ranged over the house and farm, once his own. He then said to himself: 'Once I owned this house and farm. Here my father and mother died. I was the pride of their hearts; but I have brought down their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave! Here I began my married life; and all that heart could wish was mine. Here Mary and I took comfort together, till Hoskins came and opened his rum shop; and now he calls it *his*. In that south room my children were born, and there my Jennie died. Oh, how sorrowful she looked when she saw me take her boots and start for the store to pawn them for rum, while she lay sick upon the bed! And then how she begged of me never to strike her mother again. And oh, my wife, how shamefully I abused her! It was not your Daniel that did it. No, it was Hoskin's accursed rum! No wonder you were taken from me by those who loved you, and would not see you abused. They won't have me in the house. They won't let me live with you. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till this house is mine again. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till the broad acres are again in my possession, and the wife and children that are living, are in yonder rooms and we are a happy family once more. 'Not a drop more, Daniel.' Help me, my God, till all these are accomplished! I thank you, Hoskins, for those words; I shall never forget them.'

He had become so much occupied with his thoughts, and spoke in a tone so loud, that he had not noticed the wagon, which by this time had reached this road, in which was seated the kind hearted Quaker before mentioned. He stopped his horse, and heard distinctly the language Daniel used. As he closed his soliloquy he turned and saw Thomas Edgerton, who said: 'Daniel does thee mean to keep thy vow?"

"Friend, I promised a great many times that I'd drink no more. What makes thee think thee will keep thy vow this time?"

"I know friend Edgerton, I have often vowed I would drink no more; but now I feel different from what I have felt before; my heart is almost broken, and I feel my weakness; and I believe God will help me this time.'

"God grant that it may be so! Daniel, get in and take a seat. Thee must be hungry; go home with me."

On the way, the Quaker drew out of him all that has been written, and he advised him to go to California. He told him to go to New York, and work his way round the Cape. He decided to do so. The Quaker kindly promised to furnish him with suitable clothing.

"Thee would like to see thy wife and children before thee goes?"

"I should, but they have become so estranged from me. If I went, perhaps they would not believe me. I think it will be better they should not know where I am. I want to surprise them; and hope to do so, by coming back a sober man, and with money enough to make them comfortable. I prefer that you and your wife should be the only persons in the place who shall know where I am, or what I am doing.'

Thus, while riding toward the quiet farm house of the Quaker, the whole thing was arranged. When they reached the farm, the horse was put into the barn, and they entered the house. As they seated themselves before the fire, the Quaker said to his wife, 'Amy, thee can put on another plate. Daniel will stay with us a few days, and then he is going to California.'

The good Quaker felt confident Daniel would keep his word this time. At the end of a few days everything was in readiness. The old horse was harnessed, and, before daylight, Daniel Akin was on his way to the railway station; he had not been in the village since the night when the words—'Not a drop more, Daniel,' were uttered.—He was missed from his customary haunts; but it was supposed he had gone on the usual "spree," and so nothing was thought of his absence. No inquiries were made, for all were glad that he was missing, and cared not for his return.

He had been gone some what more than a year, when the Quaker was in the store of Hoskins, and wished to hire a pasture for the coming season. 'I have one I will let you have free, if you will put up the fences on the place,' said Hoskins.

'Where is it?' asked the Quaker.

'It's on the Akin farm,' was the reply.

'If thee will let it at that rate, thee must have let it get sadly out of repair.'

'It is indeed, I cannot leave the place to look after it. The house is place last were too shiftless to chop wood, so they burnt up all the fences. In fact, I would rather sell it than rent it.'

'What will thee take for it?' inquired the Quaker.

'It cost me sixteen hundred dollars.'

'Yes but thee paid in goods, and charged thine own price for them.'

'To be sure I did. Akin could not get trusted anywhere else, and I felt that I was running a great risk in letting him have goods; so I charged accordingly, just as anybody else would have done under the circumstances.'

'But thee has not told me what thee would take for the place. I will give thee eight hundred dollars for it, if that is an object to thee.'

Hoskins thought long enough over the matter to conclude that the interest of eight hundred dollars was far better for him than a farm, for the use of which he realised scarcely anything, and at last said 'You can have it.

'Very well, Hoskins, thee can make out the deeds to morrow, and thee shall have thy money. By-the-by, does thee know what has become of Daniel Akin?'

'No; he has not been in the village for more than a year; at any rate, I have not seen him.'

We may here tell the reader something that Hoskins did not know. The Quaker had that day received a letter from Daniel Akin, stating that he was at the mines, hard at work, and sticking to his motto, 'Not a drop more, Daniel;' that he had laid up a few hundred dollars, and desired him to inquire what the place he once owned could be bought for.

Mr. Edgerton had taken the method above mentioned to find out the views of Hoskins respecting the place so confident was he that Daniel Akin would come home a sober man, with money in his pocket, that he had ventured to purchase the place, to keep for him till his return.

He wrote to Akin, informing him what he had done, and about three months after, he received a letter from him, stating that he had sent by express five hundred dollars in gold to a banker in New York, with orders to sell it, and remit the proceeds to him to go towards the money for the farm.

Gold commanded a high premium, and five hundred dollars in gold brought twelve hundred in currency. The letter which reached the hands of Edward Edgerton. Akin requested him to draw up a deed giving the whole property to his wife Mary, and to have it duly recorded and left with the register of deeds.

In his letter he said:

'If, perchance, I should ever break my resolution, I shall have secured a home for my wife and children. I prefer, however, that they should not know anything of this for the present. If I live to come home, I will give the deed to Mary with my own hands; if not you can do it. Now that the farm is bought, you had better stock it, for I still stick to my motto: 'Not a drop more, Daniel.'

'Another year passed away. By this time friend Edgerton had stocked the farm with young cattle and sheep, the fences were put in repair, and everything but the house wore a tidy appearance. Another remittance came, which paid for all the stock; and left an overplus with which to repair the house. Carpenters were busy, and, villagers who happened to pass that way found that extensive repairs were going on; still no one presumed to question the Quaker with respect to his plans. These repairs completed, furniture found its way into the house. A yoke of oxen were seen on the farm. The villagers were astonished to see the Quaker driving an elegant horse, and riding in a new buggy. He received this note one day:

'I have arrived all safe and sound. Please go and get Mary and the children.'

Friend Edgerton rode over to the town and called on Mary's father and invited her and the children to go home with him and make a visit. The invitation was accepted, and they returned with the Quaker to his house. On the afternoon of the next day he said:

'Mary, I want to go to the railway station. Thee and the children can stay with Amy.'

He went down to the station and fetched Daniel, and left him at his house, where he had previously conveyed some provision and where he was to pass the night. It was dark when Friend Edgerton reached his home.

Next morning Friend Edgerton said o Mary:

'Mary I suppose thee had heard that I have bought thy old place? I have got it fitted up, and thee and the children shall ride over after breakfast and see it. I think thee will like it.'

They rode over, and Mary was surprised to see the changes which had taken place. They looked over the lower rooms first; and over the mantlepiece, in the sitting room was a frame, and under the glass, in large, gold letters, were these words:

'NOT A DROP MORE, DANIEL!'

Mary, on reading these words, said: 'Oh, friend Edgerton, if Daniel could have said these words, and stuck to them, this beautiful place might still have been his.'

'Then thee don't know where Daniel is?' asked the Quaker.

'Oh; I have not heard anything from him for more than three years.'

'Thee would like to see him, would thee not?'

'Oh yes! indeed I should.'

'Let us walk up stairs.'

As they walked up the front stairs Daniel slipped down the back ones, and took his stand in the front room. When they returned Mrs. Akin noticed a stalwart man standing in the room with his back to the door, and started back for an instant. The Quaker said:

'It is a friend, Mary.'

Daniel turned round; but in the man with the heavy beard and mustache Mary did not recognize her husband. Daniel advanced to the spot where Mary was standing and, in a voice tremulous with emotion, exclaimed:

'Don't you know me, Mary?'

We leave the reader to imagine what the meeting was Friend Edgerton said he must go and see Amy, and addressing himself to Mary, said:

'Mary, this house and farm are *thine*, Daniel has the papers, and will give them to thee. Thee can stay here just as long as thee likes to; thee will live happy once more, for that (pointing to the frame over the mantle piece) 'Not a drop more Daniel,' is his motto now, and will be as long as he lives.'

Daniel and his wife fell on their knees before the Lord. Their prayers were mingled with many tears, but in their future lives those prayers were found to be answered.

Several years have passed since the above events occurred, and Daniel Akin, now an earnest christian man, still sticks to his motto:

"*Not a drop more, Daniel!*"

MARRIED BY TELEGRAPH.

'Mr. Leary, are you a married man?'

'Very, sir.'

'Very! Why do you say very?'

'Because my dear little wife and I are bound together by wires.'

'Latimer Leary, you talk enigmas.'

'Then sir, to be plain as a printer I will inform you that I was married

'Yes I do.'

'Then tell the company all about it.'

'I will, with pleasure. Ladies and gentlemen, my wife is a second cousin, and is also a Leary. She once resided in the city of Indianapolis, while I was a resident of Centreville, in the same State. I was a bachelor of thirty, but full of romance and general love, because I had not made a concentration

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., April, 6, 1870.

☞ The editor of this paper is absent.

THE Supreme Court has decided to re-open the argument on the Legal Tender case on the second Monday in April.

THE Turkish Minister on Friday last announced to the President that the Sultan, as a token of sympathy, is having manufactured a large carpet of one piece for the East room of the White House.

THE Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to amend the tariff bill on sugars, so it will read: On all raw or Muscovado sugar, and on all other sugars not above No. 12, Dutch standard, in color, two cents per pound. Also to admit free of duty machinery exclusively for spinning cotton yarn enough for ten thousand spindles in any one manufactory.

BY order of the President the Fifth Military District has ceased to exist. Texas is created a separate department, General Reynolds commanding. The department of Louisiana is broken up, and Louisiana is added to the Department of Texas, while Arkansas is added to the Department of Missouri, the new Department

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* in predicting a second authorities to the demand made by the United States for the release of the Steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, improperly detained at Havana, Cuba, since January last. A reply is daily looked for; and should it not soon be received, or prove unsatisfactory when considered, the country may expect sharp and prompt measures for the redress of this outrage upon American commerce.

THE Darien ship canal treaty was laid before the Senate on Friday last. It is a very long document, and all the essential points have recently been given in letters from Panama. It is not likely that there will be any action on it at present. Ratification may take place at any time within 18 months. The President says the San Domingo and Darion treaties are parts of one policy, and we cannot get the full benefit of the ship canal unless we take San Domingo.

THE *Radical* is inconsolable. It will not be reconciled to a change in the Treasury Depeatment. Its wounds will persist in breaking out afresh, even after the public had been led to believe they were in a fair way of healing. And now, in the extremest agony, it invokes the Legislature to request the Treasurer elect to *resign!* Perhaps, if General Irwin would consent to recognize on the 1st of May, certain paper, to the amount of two or three hundred thousand dollars, as *cash*, there would be a general letting-up all around; and everything thenceforward would be lovely. But, we fear the General is incorrigible, and that he won't do it.

THE Boston *Advertiser* states that private letters from San Domingo are filled with warnings against the proposed purchase of that republic, and represent the whole thing as a vast job. They represent that the schemers have bought up all the valuable territory, which, in the event of annexation, would be necessary for fortifications and warehouses. The election is represented as a farce. No such thing as a vote by ballot is known. Voters are brought up by force and compelled to vote in a certain way. "The forts, arsenals and navy," described in the treaty, are myths. The debt, as we learn from another source, will not fall much short of $20,000,000.

IT was reported at Washington, last week, that the President was waiting for a reply from the Spanish term for Grant, gives the following fair summary of the present administration: "Grant has tried to do what is right. He has kept the peace; he has paid the debt; he has controlled the revenue; he has shunned alluring quarrels; he has not angered the country by distracting dissertations on the Constitution, he has been rich in saving common sense; and although he has disappointed aldermen and ward politicians, and the shoo-fly statesmen who would own him—the people who plow and weave and dig, and who have no interest beyond their crops and yarn believe in Grant. It is a great thing to know we have a man who means to do what is right, and once we have him we are going to sustain him."

THE President was serenaded last Friday night, by the Republican Association in honor of his message to Congress announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and responded to some remarks from Col. Forney, as follows:

"I can assure those present that no consummation since the close of the war affords me so much pleasure as the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by three-fourths of the States of the Union. I have felt the greatest anxiety ever since I was called to this house to know that this was to be secured. It looked like the realization of the declaration of Independence. (Applause.) I cannot say never so much on this subject as I would like to, not being accustomed to speaking, but I thank you for your presence this evening."

When the applause subsided Vice President Colfax was called for and made a short address, assuring those present that his heart was with them in gratitude for the proclamation, which has declared to the people of the Republic and the world the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

THE trial of McFarland in New York, which has been postponed from time to time, it is said, will most likely take place during the current week. The prisoner's counsel are reported as having at all times been ready for trial; but, not so with the District Attorney, who has obtained postponements on the plea that he was overcrowded, and lacked time to make the necessary preliminary arrangements, while the attorneys for the defense—not being thus burdened—have had ample time to prepare for trial. A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says that in a conversation with some of Mr. Richardson's friends he has learned that they do not entertain any hope of convicting McFarland, They affirm, however, that they will demonstrate on the trial that McFarland was a brute and treated his wife in the most cruel manner; that the relations existing between her and Richardson were of the purest character, and that McFarland shot Richardson after he had offered to compromise the matter on the payment of several thousand dollars. There is no foundation for the report circulating through the papers to the effect that Mrs. McFarland is living in a cottage at Woodside belonging to the "Richardson estate." The stories as to the property left by Richardson have been grossly exaggerated. Beyond his few shares in the Tribune he owned but little, and there was a considerable sum due on those shares. All told, his property, after deducting the payments due, did not exceed eighteen or twenty thousand dollars.

THE argument in the injunction case of Cahoon against Ellison, rival mayors of Richmond, Va., closed in the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday, March 30, Ex-Governor Wise making the closing speech for Cahoon. He repudiated in strong terms any affiliation with the black Republican party, claimed to be still an unrepentant rebel, and did not want his position misunderstood because he appeared as counsel for the Republican claimant. He claimed the Court has jurisdiction, because Cahoon, as a provisional appointee is go out of office until the regular election by the people. Ellison's counsel claimed the admission of the State terminated the powers of all provisional officers in the State. The decision will affect all offices in the State, which are nearly all filled by military appointees, and who will remain in, until July, if the decision is in favor of Cahoon.

Since the above was in type we learn that Judge Underwood has granted an injunction against Ellison restraining him from acting as Mayor. Ellison's counsel gave notice that the injunction would be disobeyed in order to cause the arrest of Ellison and bring his case before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge, in his decision declares the enabling Act of the State of Virginia unconstitutional, which decision affects nearly all the officers of the State.

THERE is one redeeming trait in the character of Bailey, late revenue defaulter of New York; *and that is*—if it be true—that he did not use the public funds for his individual aggrandizement, but for the public weal. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: Whatever may have been Bailey's reasons for his disappearance, there is no doubt of the use which he has made of the money which he has illegally appropriated. It has been expended in conducting the prosecution of whiskey thieves and revenue defrauders, the law requiring that Collectors engaging in this warfare shall almost entirely bear their own expenses. Bailey fought against men who wielded millions, and his private resources were entirely inadequate. There is no evidence that he has appropriated any of the missing money for his own profit, and his intimate acquaintances most earnestly insist that he has employed the Government money only in the Government service. Less than a week before his departure, Bailey borrowed $250 of Assessor Cleveland, of his district, and subsequently returned $100 of it. He also borrowed a sum much larger from Mr. Runkle, of the Tribune office, and he evidently had but a small amount of money in his possession when he left. The stories of his extravagance in family matters and reckless profusion in personal expenses are simply fabrications. He offered for sale the other day, for $450, one of that span of blacks, which the papers have appraised at $10,000, and his magnificent landed estate in New Jersey, consists of a few hundred acres of wild lands, bought in company with Mr. Runkle, on long time and at low interest. Mr. Bailey's family are entirely without means, and except the furniture of the house which they occupy almost in destitute circumstances. His wife is utterly ignorant of her husband's fate, and completely prostrated mentally and physically by the fearful blow. The pamphlet which has lately appeared in circulation here, and from which some of the papers have made copious extracts, is the same document which was laid before the Senate when Bailey's nomination for Collector was pending, and all its charges completely dispelled. It is now brought forth without change, and published as an entirely distinct and fresh production.

Fair Play.

An effort is making in Congress to put women on the same footing as men in respect of eligibility to appointments as clerks and compensation. Mr. Arnell has introduced a bill enacting that hereafter all clerks and other employees in the civil service of the United States, shall be paid, irrespective of sex, with reference to the character and amount of services performed by them; that in the employment of labor, clerical or other, in any branch of the civil service of the United States, no discrimination shall be made in favor of either sex; and that where examinations of candidates for positions in the civil service of the United States are prescribed by law or by the heads of departments, bureaus or offices, said examination shall be of the same character for persons of both sexes. It is further provided that designations 'chief clerk, chief or head of division, cheif or head of section, clerk of the fourth class, clerk of the third class, clerk of the second class, clerk of the first class, copyist, messenger, laborer,' and all other designations of employees, in existing acts of Congress, or in use in any branch of the civil service of the United States, shall be held, hereafter, to apply to women as well as men; and that women shall be regarded equally eligible with men to perform the duties of the afore designated clerks and employees, and shall receive the compensation therefore prescribed by law.

—Raspail, the leader of the French Radicals, whose death was erroneously reported some time ago, is rapidly recovering his health and will resume his seat in the Chamber in the course of a few days.

—The skeleton of the beheaded murderer Troppman is said to have been sold to the proprietor of a London museum of curiosities by a French resurrectionist, who stole the corpse a few days after the execution had taken place.

THE Supreme Court of the United States held that the property in a bank called a share was distinct from the capital of the bank, and that such a share, as the property of the shareholder, could not be taxed by the State, notwithstanding the fact that all the stock of the bank was invested in Government securities. The law requiring the bank officers to pay the tax, it is said, does not make it a tax upon the stock of the bank. The banks are held to be subject to State laws in respect of the tax on shares of the holders, and they may be compelled to pay it. They could be garnisheed for a personal debt of a stockholder, and it is thought the object of the State law in this case was to make them similarly responsible in respect of the tax imposed. This decision was in the case of the First National Bank of Louisville against the State of Kentucky, and the opinion affirms the judgement of the court of appeals of that State. The Chief Justice dissented.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Springfield, Mo., *to the St. Louis Republican* says: "We have just received advices, dated Gainesville, Texas March 5, of an extensive raid of Camanche Indians in Western Texas. Over 40 families have been massacred. It is reported, also, that several houses have been burned and several hundred horses captured. It was believed that the commander at Fort Still could have prevented some of the massacres if he had been disposed to do so. Over 76 of the horses are said to be near the fort in the possession of the "Penn-Quaker" tribe.

It is asserted on good authority that a large deposit of iron ore of a very peculiar nature has been recently opened up in York county, Pa. This ore, we are informed upon good authority, has the quality of turning pig iron into good merchantable steel, by simple mixture and manipulation with the pig iron in a puddling furnace of the ordinary construction. The chemical analysis of the ore shows the presence of considerable quantities of manganese, silicon and aluminium with the iron. The ore is soft and friable in the bed, so much so that it can be mined with the spade, but upon exposure to the atmosphere it soon hardens. Professor Lesley, who has examined the ore bed, estimates the contents at 17,000,000 tons. For a few months past the discovery has made quite a stir among the iron *furnaces and rolling mills* of our State and Maryland and there is quite a strong desire to know more of a matter that seems to promise such important results. The ore, as we are informed, has been tested in the presence of experienced manufacturers, in the "Abbott" rolling mills in Baltimore; the "Cambria" iron works at Johnstown, Pa.; the "Lochiel" iron works near Harrisburg; the "Tamaqua" rolling mills; "Coleman, Rahm, & Co.'s" works at Pittsburgh; the "Alliance" rolling mills at Alliance, Ohio, and at other places, and in all cases it has been shown to possess the remarkable quality claimed for it. The steel produced during these tests was generally used for making steel-capped rails, and one of these bars, made at Pittsburgh was shown to possess a tensile strength of *112,500* pounds to the square inch of cross section.—*Exchange.*

The Legal Tender Decision.

In the Supreme Court on Friday last Attorney General Hoar made a brief argument to show why the legal tender decision should be reopened. He was not insensible to the great weight of the judiciary, its public reputation and its claims to the confidence of the country, but a more important decision in its consequences both public and private, was never before pronounced. The statute on which it was based was passed by a large majority in Congress, approved by the President, and having all forms of law. Attention had been called in both Houses to its constitutionality. There was this weight of authority to begin with, and besides it was a law, substantially acquiesced in by the people, for nearly eight years, and on which millions upon millions of dollars in contracts had been settled. The statute so far as he was aware, with one exception, had been held constitutional by every State tribunal. But at a time when by law this court consisted of nine members, (there were seven only on the bench, there being two vacancies,) the question was decided here by four against three judges. The question therefore stood, reducing it to its essence, that upon the political opinion of a single man the case was adjudicated. He suggested it should not be left to a single man to decide upon the whole constitutional power affecting legislation of such important character. He pressed the reopening of the question, because it concerned the great mass of private interests, but more especially because it seemed to him to involve a fundamental principle, viz: the powers of the Government. He desired again to present it, when the bench was full, that they may forever settle what the law should be.

Such cases of reconsideration were by no means without example. In the case of McCulloch vs. State of Maryland, the Court after the opinion was pronounced, allowed the whole question to be reopened and reargued. It seemed to him it would be better for all parties concerned if the opinion in the legal tender case could be changed.

Mr James M. Carlisle replied saying the Attorney General had analyzed and disparagingly criticised the Court, because, as he had remarked, the question was decided by the vote of a single Judge. However that might be, it was the judment of the court which had been pronounced in that case. What now was to become of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, if opinions were to be reopened and reargued because of a small majority deciding the question. Whatever might be the majority, it was nevertheless the opinion of the Court. What had they to do with the previous actions of the Court. He then referred to the fact that the case of Hoffman and Griswold, one of the bank cases involving principles applicable to another party, had been postponed from one time to another for the purpose of argument, showing they had all been carefully and elaborately considered.

A STRIKING illustration of the passion which some of our legislators have for squandering the public money and robbing the Treasury is found in the proceedings of the State Senate yesterday. Mr. Rutan moved to amend the appropriation bill by giving two hundred dollars extra pay to the clerks and officers of both Houses. Mr. Connell stated on behalf of the clerks that they did not desire any increase of their salaries. Yet, notwithstanding this uncontradicted statement, four members—Messrs. Findlay, Nagle, Robison and Watt—two Democrats and two Republicans—voted to pay them the money they do not ask, though their salaries are already from $600 to $800 each for 3 or 4 months services.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Admission of Texas—The Legal Tender Decision—Printing Investigation—Appeal in Patent cases—President's Message—Death of General Thomas—Special Message on San Domingo Matters—Decline of American Commerce—General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1870.

Quite a spicy debate occurred in the House yesterday, upon the admission of the Texas Representatives. Butler, and several others objected very strongly to the admission of Capt Connor. Connor, it seems was a Captain in the Regular Army, and was stationed in Texas at the time of the election. He was charged with cruelty to soldiers, and further, that he had admitted in his public speeches in the canvass, that he had been guilty of subornation of perjury. Dawes, Banks, and others stated that the House had nothing to do with the private character of any member elect, that the only question to be considered was whether he had the requisite constitutional qualifications. The vote was taken, and he was admitted with the other Members of the delegation.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Attorney General Hoar delivered a brief argument in favor of reopening the legal tender decision, taking the ground that the decision was made when there were two vacancies on the bench, and that the decision was by one majority. Mr. Carlisle replied, maintaining that they had nothing to do with majorities making up decisions, and that much trouble would arise should former decisions be re opened and reviewed.

The investigation in the case of Mr. Clapp, the Public Printer, is still progressing and from present appearances an ugly case will be made out against him. The witnesses who have been examined, have all been connected with the office in some capacity, and unite pretty generally in their statements that the office is not carried on with economy, that many incompetent persons are employed in it, and that competent compositors and pressmen have been removed on account of personal pique to the detriment of the public work. This investigation will likely continue some days.

The Commissioner of Patents, is endeavoring to have the appeal from his decision to one of the Judges of the District Court abolished. Although, a number of patent attorneys are making opposition to this measure, still it is altogether probable, that it will be carried through successfully. Judge Fisher, of the District Court, who has been hearing the appeal patent cases, has made some erroneous decisions, and unless they are corrected disastrous results will be worked in the patent system. It is expected that the Chief Justice will correct the decisions referred to, and if the appeal is abolished, there will be no opportunity for a repetition of them.

The special Message of the President to Congress on Wednesday announcing the promulgation of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the Secretary of State, is a subject of much comment among all classes of people here. In the House, many of the Democrats became furious with madness, while the Republicans had a grand jollification over the message. Wood of New York, and Neblack of Indiana, declared that their States had not ratified the amendment, but to no purpose. The majority of the House thought differently.

The receipt of the telegram, announcing the unexpected death of General George H. Thomas, on Monday night, causes much sorrow here, especially among the ex-Army officers and soldiers, of whom Washington, more than any other place, possesses a large number. Among the number now in this city who served under Gen. Thomas, are Secretary Cox, Senators Schurz, Warner, Spencer, Rice; Representatives, Garfield, Slocum Negley, Beatty, Coburn, Stoughton, Prosser, Washburn, Ketcham; Generals W. T. Sherman, O. O. Howard, Porter, Schoepf, Michler, Bulloch, Campron, Este, Muzzey, Williams, Poe, Swayne, Boynton McCook, Hunter, Laselle; Colonels, Givens, Brownlow, Martin, and many others.

The numerous complaints from tax payers in different parts of the country, of incivility of revenue assessors has had the effect to cause Commissioner Delano, to issue a circular instructing assessors and their assistants to be more patient and considerate in their dealings with all persons with whom their office brings them in contact.

Since my last writing, nothing of greater importance has transpired than the Message of the President to the Senate, notifying that honorable body, that an extension of thirty days from the 20th inst., had been obtained in which the treaty for San Domingo could be ratified. This extension was obtained for the express purpose, of course, of giving more time for deliberation in the matter, but the opponents to the measure will make a desperate effort to dispose of the bill at once; for they are assured that the necessary two-third vote cannot be obtained to ratify it. Senator Shurz, in opposition to the treaty contended that the people of the tropics are incapacitated for a constitutional Government, and would eventually lead us into trouble. It is understood to be the desire of the President that the treaty be recommitted, and that a commission be immediately sent to San Domingo that more information may be gained in the matter.

It is confidently expected that the San Domingo treaty will be rejected, 35 Senators are known to be for rejection, 23 against, 10 uncertain and two absent. If the 21 positive the uncertain and the absent were all to combine, it would only make a tie vote, but this is of course impossible.

The decline of American Commerce is a matter which has, and is still engaging the attention of Congress, but it is feared that little will be done to revive it. It has become a fixed fact that wooden steam vessels are now out of date—their day has gone by. Yet on account of the high protective tariff on iron, our people cannot compete with foreign nations in the construction of iron-clad vessels. A complete revolution in the carrying trade upon the ocean, has been worked since 1860, and now the scow propellers take the place of modern sailing vessels. The duty upon iron is such that it costs something over forty thousand dollars more to construct a vessel in this country of 1000 tons burthen than it does in England or other European States—so long as this is the case, our vessels cannot compete with those built abroad. It is a remarkable fact that we have not a single steam vessel upon the ocean engaged in commercial business between our own and foreign nations. Our mails, our passengers and freight are all carried by foreign vessels. The United States Government pays annually a subsidy to foreign vessels of some $850,000 for simply transporting the mails.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of advice from the Surveyor General at Washington Territory, located at Olympia, the Capital, showing the completion of the survey of four additional townships in the valley of the Columbia near the north west corner of the Territory, embracing an area of 92,160 acres. These lands are well watered by Colville and Douglass Creeks, eastern affluents of the Columbia, and a large proportion of them are nearly level, with a rich soil susceptible of a high state of cultivation. About 25,000 acres are now in cultivation, and the average yield of wheat in it last year is reported to be forty-five bushels per acre. There is a large number of settlers in this section of the State, some of whom have made extensive and valuable improvements. Marble of excellent qualities, and superior ledges of lime stone occur in numerous localities. The town of Colville, located on this track of Douglass creek, contains about eighty houses. Fort Colville is situated about half a mile south of the town. There is a distillery and several saw mills in this locality. The extension of the public surveys to this remote section of the Territory, will stimulate immigration, as settlers will now be able to acquire title to their homes at an early day.

CHIEL.

MARINE DISASTER.

Mishap to an Ocean Steamer—Rescue of Passengers—Supposed Loss of the Vessel with Officers and Crew.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The steamer fruiter Camilla, which arrived here yesterday, having on board the passengers of the steamship Venezuelan, of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company of Liverpool, who were transferred to the Camilla on the 16th of March, in the latitude thirty-three and thirty degrees north longitude forty-four and ten degrees west, or about 1,600 miles from New York, and between three hundred and four hundred miles to the westward of the Azores, brings the following particulars of the disaster: The Venezuelan is an iron screw steamer of one hundred & sixty tons register, with engines of two hundred horse power is brig-rigged, and plies on the line between Liverpool and Aspinwall, touching at several of the West India Islands, and at the ports on the Spanish main coast. She sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of March with a full cargo of general merchandise, £800 in specie, the mails thirteen passengers, and a crew of forty-six persons, bound to the West Indies. From the date of sailing she experienced fresh gales; but on the 12th she encountered very heavy weather, which continued until the 15th, when she broke down at eight and a half o'clock in the morning. It was blowing a moderate gale with a heavy cross sea running, and without any warning or shock the rudder dropped off. At the same time the stern post broke off, leaving a large hole in the vessel's side. Water rushed into the after store room, and in fifteen minutes after it was full. Measures were taken at once to confine the water in the after compartment. Fortunately, next day the Camilla hove in sight and took on board the passengers. The Captain and all the officers and thirty-six of the crew of the Venezuelan remaining with the ship. In a few hours after the ships parted company a heavy gale set in, and the Captain of the Camilla fears that the Venezuelan could not, in her crippled condition, weather it. There is a strong feeling among the passengers also that the Venezuelan did not survive the gale of the 16th and 17th insts.

Our System of Practice.

The medical world has become divided into so many different cliques, isms and pathies, that our peculiar system of practice may need some explanation, it being the Eclectic connected with Urocopia.

Our remedies are principally vegetable, discarding entirely the use of *Calomel on Mercury in any form*, believing it to be a disease creating agent of the worst description.

We are also opposed to the use of general blood letting in any case; believing it to be injurious to the constitution, and oftentimes, dangerous to life.

In our mode of detecting "chronic affections" of the internal organs, is principally by an examination of the *urine.*

During the whole course of our study and practice we have paid particular attention to this old "German Mode" of detecting diseases, and we feel perfectly satisfied that "there is no more certain sign offered in disease," than is presented in that secretion.

Therefore, we now more especially invite all those laboring under any lingering disease that has not been cured, because, perhaps, the complaint was not properly understood, to send a vial of their *urine* for examination, and have the necessary medicines sent them. We wish it distinctly understood, that this "special" invitation is given to those who have sufficiently tried the remedies of their family physician, and have failed to obtain relief at his hand.

This is our privilege and right as a physician, and it is the right and privilege of the afflicted to obtain their professional advice and medicine where they choose. Our office and residence is at; No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, where if any others choose to apply we will give them our best medical attention, and will promise them relief in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

George H. Thomas.

The ablest of Grant's lieutenants is the first to go. General George H. Thomas, whose death we record with much pain, was, of all the army subordinates, nearest a counterpart of the great leader, developed by the rebellion. More deliberate in planning, he was hardly less daring in conception; not less stubborn in resistance, he was only less prompt in acting than Grant. In both private and public career he was without reproach and above suspicion. Twice he refused promotion at the cost of others; again and again he declined to accept rewards, for his services which he thought might better be expended in the interest of the private soldiers; throughout his career of thirty years he so bore himself as not to excite the hatred of a single rival; he was always modest, generous and just; always patriotic, always helpful and true to all. Let us not forget that he was a Virginian who never faltered in his allegiance to the Union, a Regular who was the idol of the Volunteers, a West Pointer who never sought a promotion, complained about his pay, abused Congress, or intrigued for place. Some of these are traits that made him very notable at the outbreak of the war, others made him very notable of late, and all entitle him to the grateful remembrance in which his name is sure to be cherished. A fortnight ago, writing in the full hope that we might still count a score of years of service from him, we said that in the judgment of the American people George H. Thomas would forever remain the model soldier of the war. Now that he is gone we can do no more than repeat that estimate.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

XVTH AMENDMENT.

Proclamation of the President—Ratification Proclamation—4,000,000 People Enfranchised.

WASHINGTON, March 30, '70.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress by message of the promulgation by proclamation of the Secretary of State of the ratification of a Constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters, who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States nor eligible to become so, with an assertion that at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, and regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, "that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect," is indeed a measuer of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present time.

Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the rare more favored heretofore by our laws, I would say, withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizens.

The framers of our Constitution firmly believed a Republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education. The Father of his country, in his farewell address, used this language: "Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of the government gives force to public opinion it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented and are again forcibly urged in his eighth message.

I repeat, that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occured since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions and increasing in a rapid ratio. I would therefore call upon Congress to take all means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have an opportunity to acquire knowledge, which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment to the Constitution be secured.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, March 30, '70.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, of the United States.

To all to whom these presents may come greeting: Know ye, that the Congress of the United States, on or about the 27th day of February, in the year 1869, passed a resolution in the words following, to wit:

"A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution namely;

Article 15. Section 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Main, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Missouri, Virginia, Alabama, Kansas, Mississippi, Minnesota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas, in all twenty-nine States.

And further, that the State whose Legislatures have so ratified said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the Legislature of Georgia has by resolution ratified said proposed amendment.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, [illegible] President of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved the 20th day of April, in year 1818, entitled "an act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the independence of the United States the 94th.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

Securities of National Banks.

A committee under the direction of [illegible] Boston, Register of the Treasury, consisting of Messrs. Geo. L. Warren, of the Secretary's office, Chas. E. Prentis, of the Register's office, and J. L. Langworthy, of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, has been engaged for some weeks past examining the securities of National Banks in the custody of Treasurer Spinner, and verifying and comparing the books of the Treasurer and Comptroller with the securities on deposit. This is the first thorough examination and comparison which have been made of the accounts, as kept by the two officers and the committee, who have just completed this tedious and difficult task; have reported that the books of both officers and the securities on deposit agree in every particular, and that the present system of checks and balances are excellent.

The result of this examination is very satisfactory to both offices, and highly creditable to the Department.

It appears from the report that there are deposited with the Treasures to secure the circulation of 1664 banks six per cent coin bonds, $220,955,450; five per cent. coin bonds, $94,468,000; six per cent. currency bonds, $17,969,000. Total, $342,384,450. To secure the Government deposits in 177 banks, designated as depositories, 7 there are deposited with the Treasurer bonds amounting to $17,033,500.—*Wash. Nat. Rep.*

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* remarks with much force: "For weal or for woe power is being concentrated in the hands of a few railway managers with a rapidity that is only paralleled by the rapid extension of the railway lines. They are not only gaining control of the questions which affect the interests of the gigantic corporations they represent, but, in insuring this end, they are acquiring absolute supremacy over every branch of the Government. Politics is becoming the mere plaything of these powerful monarchs, and their head lieutenants, Congressmen, Governors and Senators of both parties in the most abject vassalage."

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION

Safe Arrival of all the Vessels of the Fleet—Operations Commenced.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN,
CALEDONIA BAY, Mar. 14, 1870.

The departure of the schooner from here bound for Aspinwall enables me to give you some information regarding the expedition to explore the isthmus. All the vessels of the fleet arrived here safely in this, one of the finest bays on the coast. The steamship Guard, employed as supply ship to the expedition, is here, but the Nipsic sailed some time ago for Carthagena, for the purpose of procuring more native laborers, those here being insufficient in numbers. The officers and crews of both vessels are well excepting Commander Selfridge, who is suffering from a lame leg, which prevents him accompanying the exploring party across the isthmus.

The work of exploration has fairly commenced, and all are very sanguine of success in discovering an easy route for the construction of a ship canal. Contrary to the general expectation, the Indians have thus far been very friendly, though somewhat frightened at our first appearance, and have assisted the explorers in every possible way. The expedition has already cut a road three miles in length into the interior, meeting with a river which is said to flow into the Pacific Ocean.

I wrote last on the 14th inst., via St. Thomas, enclosing a copy of the new treaty just negotiated at Bogota for the excavation of an interoceanic canal across this isthmus, and giving full particulars of what had transpired at Bogota relative to it. On this subject there is nothing to add to day, as there has been no communication whatever with the interior since that date, and consequently no news has been received.

Another expedition, on a less pretentious scale, is also now at work in the same locality. A Captain (or General) Heine, an American, who arrived at Aspinwall by the steamship Alaska, on the 1st inst., claims that he knows of a route across the Darien superior to all others, by which he could pass from Aspinwall to Panama entirely by water. In proof of this assertion he has chartered a small sailboat on the other side, to be delivered here and, accompanied by two men, he started on his voyage ten days ago. He also arrived safely at Caledonia bay, but when he will put in an appearance at Panama it is hard to say. Not soon, unless he procures force sufficient to carry his yacht from one stream to another over the mountains. He is said to have been sent out by some capitalists in New York. There seems to be no end at present to the number of feasible canal routes said to have been discovered across this isthmus, but we believe never before heard of before. All, including that of Mr. Lucien de Puydt, of the French Colombian Canal Company, are original or based on an old survey made in 1754 and the map accompanying it, lying in the archives at Bogota. The map is published in Admiral Davis' report, and is very complete of that portion of the isthmus. Those who knew M. de Puydt when here have good reason to doubt that he ever crossed the Darien at all.

No United States man of war has yet arrived on this side to co operate with the surveying party.

THE Yolo (California) *Mail* relates the following at the expense of Pr. Lucky, Principal of the State Normal School. "The Doctor is a pious, conscientious and earnest man, and has taken a great interest in the welfare of the convicts of the State Prison. He lately visited the State Senate, and having been requested to open with prayer, did so as follows, forgetful of the situation: 'O Lord, we pray Thee that Thy mercies may be extended to these poor men who have been sent here from all parts of the State. Have mercy upon them, we beseech Thee, while they are serving out the terms for which they were sent; and when they have served and are dismissed from these walls, may they return to their homes better men, and may they become useful and upright citizens and honorable members of society. Amen.' At this juncture a member from Yolo rose and said: 'Mr. President, I move to strike out Yolo county.'"

ONE of the identical old fat biscuits from the barrel which a company of hungry soldiers rejected on the ground that they were marked "B. C." is in the possession of Henry Jordan, of Erie. It was manufactured in Baltimore in 1836, and apparently is good for a century or two more. A knife makes no more impression on it than it would on a brick.

—The newspapers contain the following marriage notice: "Married—In Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 16th ult., in the presence of witnesses, Elder Brigham Young to Mrs. J. H. Martin, Mr. [illegible] Pendleton, Mrs. H. M. Jenkins to Miss Eunice Snow, Mr. Cleveland and Miss Emily P. Martin, all of the county of Berks, England. No cards."

—The Council of Kansas City, Mo., have removed Capt. Miserez, Republican Superintendent of Registration, for registering negroes, by a vote of six to eight, disregarding the injunction issued by Judge Jenkins.

—Jas. Caddington, arrested at New York for having counterfeit money in his possession, has been discharged, it appearing that the money was placed on his person by a secret detective who desired his conviction.

New Advertisements.

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
At Lowest Prices,
McCAallum Bros,
51 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We Have Facilities for Supplying
RETAIL DEALERS
Equal to
ANY EASTERN JOBBING HOUSE.
McCALLUM BROS.
apr6:ly

NOTICE TO JURORS.—Persons summoned to attend Court as Jurors on the 6th Monday of March, are hereby notified, that their attendance will NOT be required until Monday, April 18th, 1870, which is the aforesaid, at which time they are hereby notified and required to attend without further notice. By order of the
JOHN GREATHEAD, Sh'ff.
apr6:3w

THEY MOORE & CO'S OVAL STEEL ENGRAVINGS, 111 Nassau St., N. Y. Anybody can sell them. Cheap. Sell fast. Pay handsomely. Send for new circular. [apr6:4w

A GREAT CHANCE for AGENTS—$75 to to $300 per month! We want to employ a good agent in every County in the United States, on commission or salary, to introduce our *World Renowned White Wire Clothes Lines*; will last a hundred years. If you want profitable and pleasant employment, address H. S. CHESTER & Co., Manufacturers, 79 William Street, New York, or 16 Dearborn Street, Chicago. apr6:4w

LIFE IN UTAH
OR THE
MYSTERIES OF MORMONISM
By J. H. BEADLE, Author of the Utah Lake Disaster.
BEING an EXPOSE of their SECRET RITES, CEREMONIES and CRIMES.
—With a full and authentic history of Polygamy and the Mormon Sect, from its origin to the present time.
CAUTION.—Dull and falsefor works on the Mormons and mons are being circulated. See that each book contains 33 fine engravings, and 640 pages. AGENTS WANTED. Send for circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. Philadelphia, Pa. apr6:4w

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
After much study and scientific investigation as to the remedial qualities of CARBOLIC ACID, Dr. Wells has discovered by proper combination with other articles in the form of a Tablet, a specific for all pulmonary diseases. THESE TABLETS are a SURE CURE for all Diseases of the MUCOUS MEMBRANE, BRONCHIAL TUBES, LUNGS, STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BLADDER, and for all Diseases of the THROAT, HEAD, COLD, CHOUP, DIPTHERIA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, or HOARSENESS. Also, A SUCCESSFUL remedy for KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. PRICE 25 CENTS per box. Sent by mail upon receipt of price, by JOHN K. KELLOGG, 21 Cliff street, New York, Sole Agent for the United States. apr6:4w

I was cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send the receipe free.
MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. J.
mar23:4w

THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.
For Twenty-Five Cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer, a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c., &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.
HAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.,
53 Park Place, N. Y.

Plantation Bitters
S. T.—1860—X.
*This wonderful Vegetable Restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a Tonic and Cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the Nervous Weakness to which Women are especially subject, it is unsurpassed by every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., April 4, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3m.	6m.	12m.	2m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending April 24, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Mar. 27	38 deg.	41 deg.	36 deg.
" 28	37 deg.	40 deg.	39 deg.
" 29	43 deg.	44 deg.	42 deg.
" 30	45 deg.	54 deg.	48 deg.
" 31	47 deg.	48 deg.	47 deg.
Apr. 1	47 deg.	45 deg.	45 deg.
" 2	46 deg.	53 deg.	49 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Notice to Jurors.—John Graebing.

A great chance for Agents.—H. S. Bush & Co.

Carbolic Tablets.—John K. Kellogg.

Life in Utah.—Nat. Pub. Co.

Carpets.—McCallum Bros.

Mary Rambo, Special Notice.—John Stewart.

Special Notices.—Hugo Andriessen.

Special Notice.—Mellor & Hoene.

Special Notices, Boys' Telegraph.—L. S. Stewart.

Grape Vines.—George Engle.

Bank Statement.—Ed. Hoops, Cashier.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

S. D. Strock, Rousoville,	$2 00
—Johnston,	1 00
R. W. Swearingen,	1 50
Alex. McMahan, Darlington,	4 00
Geo. Elliott, Beaver,	2 00
James Ramsey, Bridgewater,	1 00

We received a communication from New Brighton signed "M.,"—written on both pages of the sheet—too late for this issue. We may publish it next week. It should be understood that this paper goes to press, ordinarily, on Tuesday forenoon; hence, lengthy communications to receive attention should be handed in early on Monday.

HANDSOME Window Curtains, and fixtures of all kinds, at Evan Pugh's, New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

☞ New Dress Goods in great variety cheap at Bence's new store room Beaver mar;30;3t

Notice.—All persons who have subscribed to the funds of the Young Men's Christian Association of Beaver, who have not yet paid their subscriptions, are requested to pay the same to the Treasurer, R. H. Cooper, at Orr & Cooper's store, at as early a day as possible.

By order of Board of Directors,
J. H. DECKER, Rec. Sec'y.

A full assortment of black silks for sacques, at A. C. Hurst's.

DON'T FAIL to go to "the cheap Store" and see the *new styles*. No trouble to show goods, always glad to see our friends whether they wish to purchase or not.

March;30;2t] WILL SMITH.

The Officers and Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, will meet at the Sheriff's office, on Saturday, April 9th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. A prompt and full attendance is desired.

By order of the President.

H. R. MOORE, Sec.

JUST ARRIVED—New Goods, New Styles at new prices at the "cheap Store" near Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

March 30th 2t.] WILL SMITH.

STAMPED gold and gilt paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

☞ Go to Bence's favorite store for Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Trimmings &c. mar;30;3t

Notice to Jurors.—We cut out the notice of Sheriff Graebing to jurors, summoned for the 4th Monday of March, notifying them that their attendance would not be required till Monday, April 18th, but by some unaccountable mishap it disappeared from the advertising hook, in the compositor's room. It will be found in another column of this paper.

A. MORTON'S gold pens, best in the market at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

☞ Go to Bence's and see the latest styles in Hats and Bonnets, Grand opening this day. mar;30;3t

ALL the latest styles of ladies hats, hat frames and bonnet frames at A. C. Hurst's.

BEST refined carbon oil at 25 cts. per gallon, crude oil only 20 cts. per gallon, lamps, lamp chimneys, shades, reflectors, wicks, &c., for sale cheap at Beaver Drug Store. apr;6;2t

Mary Rambo, a lunatic, left the house of John Stewart, Esq., of Bridgewater on the night of the 25th of March, and has not since been heard from. She is over fifty years of age, medium height, gray hair, and large brown eyes, and wore a dark dress, with a black cloth sacque, and is supposed to have had no bonnet or other covering for her head. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her committee, John Stewart, Bridgewater, Beaver county.

A LARGE assortment of Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

☞ Hats and Bonnets altered and done over cheap at Bence's, Beaver.

THE CHEAP STORE.—Will Smith & Co's, near Diamond, Rochester. [mar;23;3t

Col. A. W. Taylor has sold the *Alliance* (O.) *Monitor* to Rev. W. K. Brown, who will be assisted in the editorial department by his wife, who has gained notoriety by her connection in that capacity with that paper heretofore. Mr Taylor has resumed the practice of the law.

WHITE LEAD.—**Fahnestock's** strictly pure white lead, in kegs and cans, at manufacturers prices, linseed oil, turpentine, benzine, varnishes, brushes—a good assortment—paints, dry and ground in oil ready for use, at the very lowest prices, for sale at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. apr;6;2w.

A SPLENDID stock of children's Carriages and Perambulators at Evan Pugh's look and variety store, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

LADIES READ THIS.—The undersigned wishes to inform his many friends and customers that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has bought a large stock of fresh Dry Goods in beautiful patterns, which are now opened at his new and comodious store room, opposite his former place of business on 3d street Beaver. We want everybody to give us a call at our new store room, feeling satisfied of the beauty, cheapness, and variety of the new stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Notions &c. Give us an early call, it will amply repay you—we consider it no trouble to show goods.

mar23;4w.] J. H. BENCE.

Removal.—Messrs. Orr & Cooper, merchants, have moved their store from the corner of Elk and Third streets, to the large, building recently erected by Col. Quay, on the corner of Third street and the Diamond. They have a splendid store room, well filled with seasonable goods.

☞ Artificial Flowers, the largest stock ever opened in this place, just received from the east at Bence's new store opposite his former place of business Beaver. mar;30;3t

Go and see the great variety of white marsailles and white goods of all kinds at A. C. Hurst's.

JUST RECEIVED, cheap Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

Those of our subscribers who may have changed their residences on the 1st inst. will please let us know without delay, in order that the address on their newspapers may be changed. If in Beaver or Bridgewater changes have occurred, the carriers should be immediately notified.

TO THE PROFESSION.—Our stock of pure drugs and chemicals is complete, all the new preparations constantly on hand, prescriptions scientifically compounded at any time during the day or night. Send for circulars. Hugo Andriessen, Beaver Drug Store. apr6;2t.

NEW Goods at A. C. Hurst's.

☞ Spring Shawls at Bence's. mar;30;3t

New Store.—Thos. Allison has removed his store from Bridgewater into the rooms recently occupied by Messrs. Orr & Cooper, on the corner of Elk and Third streets, Beaver.

☞ Large stock of Muslins, Calicos &c., at Bence's, very cheap. mar;30;3t

NEW dry goods, new trimmings, new skirts, new style hats, at the lowest market prices at Hurst's. [mar;30;2w.

DR. BOARDMAN has left Beaver for Allegheny county, Pa., where he intends to practice medicine. He left many friends in this place.

A fresh supply of selected drugs, medicines, chemicals, dye stuffs, soaps and perfumery, just received and for sale at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. apr6;2t.

Now Goods at right prices at Hurst's.

Railroad Accident.—On Friday evening last a colored person named Gardiner, of this borough—who sometimes serves his brethren in the capacity of preacher or exhorter—went on a mission to Salem, O. On his return, being economical in his views, he undertook to save expenses by taking passage on the trucks beneath the car. By some means he became entangled with the brakes, and had an arm severely crushed from the wrist to the shoulder. He was bro't down to Beaver station by the conductor of one of the trains on Saturday morning. The accident occurred just this side of Enon Valley. Strange religious larceny, and its compensation!

Since writing the above we are informed Mr. Gardiner died of his wounds on Saturday last.

Large stock of cassimeres for men and boys wear at A. C. Hurst's.

THE Iron City College is undoubtedly one of the best conducted and most ably managed schools for young men in the country. The course of study is comprehensive, thorough, and practical. Its past record and present standing are the highest recommendations it could have. —*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

A large stock of new goods at A. C. Hurst's, Bridgewater.

ALISMA.—If any of our readers have failed to try Seward & Bentley's Alisma for the hair, they should do so at once, for there is no disputing the fact that for a renewer and restorer of gray hair and faded locks, and a beautifier of the hair, it is superior to all other preparations.

Now Goods at A. C. Hurst's.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, &c.—In another column will be found the usual spring announcement of the long established, reliable carpet firm of McCallum Bro's., 51 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. These parties have laid in an unusually fine stock of goods, which they propose to sell to housekeepers and dealers at the very lowest figure consistent with the qualities of the goods they offer and are prepared to sell to retail dealers at quite as low rates as Eastern Jobbing houses offer. Remember the number is 51 Fifth ave.

ALL the latest styles of spring skirts at A. C. Hurst's, at Pittsburgh prices.

Eureka! Eureka!! Eureka!!! What? Nature's sovereign remedy for healing the sick. Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery combines in harmony more of nature's most valuable medical properties than was ever before combined in one medicine. For the speedy and safe cure of all coughs, acute or lingering, it has proven its superiority over everything else. For "Torpid Liver" or "Biliousness" and for constipation of the bowels, loss of appetite, indigestion and dyspepsia, it is a never failing remedy. As a blood purifier it is unequaled. Sold by druggists.

Nothing can compete with Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A large and good assortment of bow ribbons at A. C. Hurst's.

We clip the following notice from the Lawrence Co. *Journal*:

—The literary and musical entertainment at the Beaver Seminary and Institute came off at the appointed time, with marked success. Both teachers and pupils acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to the institution. Some of the pupils in their productions gave evidence of genius which, if developed, would enable them to make their mark in the world. The musical department, conducted by Prof. Albert Bentz, gave more than usual satisfaction to the audience. There is nothing so enlivening on such occasions as spirited music. And on this occasion it was interspersed in the best of taste. In fact it was no matter of surprise that such should be the record on a single occasion, when it is the habitual reputation of that institution that it does nothing by halves and knows no such word as failure. It is conducted on the most liberal, enlightened and modern conceptions of an efficient school of general attainment. Its Principal Rev. R. T. Taylor, has our heartiest wishes for his future success. The new term opens March 31st, 1870.

READ THIS.—Subscribe for *The Boys Telegraph*, a new monthly paper published by Boys. Full of Stories, Jokes, &c., &c. Every boy and girl should have it. First number out in June, only 20 cents a year—Address, L. S. Stewart, Economy, Pa.

HOW TO GET A PIANO OR ORGAN.—In the days of refinement and comfort no home, "be it ever so humble," is complete without a piano or organ, with which to sweeten the hours of leisure and rest. But how to get one is the problem, when you haven't got the money to pay down for one. Mellor & Hoene, the wideawake music dealers, of 53 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., have solved this problem by the adoption of their new renting plan by which you can rent any piano or organ that may suit your taste and make arrangements to have the rent money go toward the purchase of the instrument. By this plan every one can soon have a piano or organ of their own in the house. By all means stop in at Mellor & Hoenes and examine their beautiful stock and hear their terms—Remember the place, 53 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh next door below Masonic Hall.

Grape Vines, Peach Trees, &c.—I have several thousand fine grape vines for sale and am offering them low. Concord vines $5 per 100—$40 per 1000; Clinton vines $5 per 100—$40 per 1000; peach trees, very fine budded, $10 per 100; seedlings, good size, $3 per 100—$20 per 1000; gooseberry and currant bushes, Rochelle blackberry and a fine assortment of strawberry plants.

Also pure Grape Wine for medicinal and sacramental purposes, made from the Clinton, that superior wine grape, at 75 cts. per bottle or $8 per dozen.

GEORGE ENGLE,
Brighton tp., one mile west of Beaver.

Singular.—In January there were two new moons, and, while February had not even one new one, March has had two. This is owing to the form of our arbitrary calender but the like of it has not occurred for at least two scores of years. If the night of the 15th of April is clear, the moon will be a sight worth looking at, as she will then be full while at the perigee of her orbit (the point in her orbit nearest the earth). So her apparent size will be the largest it can ever be! This conjunction cannot happen oftener than once in 20 years, and so perfect a conjunction will not happen again in several centuries. So be on the lookout for an early hour. No reserved seats. The moon will be full at Washington, D. C., at 5h, 17.9m., and her perigee at 5.3h p. m.

Unclaimed letters in the Post office at Rochester, Pa., April 1st, 1870.

Miss Mamie Brown	Mrs M J Hunter
R Bannister	Mrs Samuel Hunter
Capt Geo Britton	Rev H Jacobs
Mrs E Crockson	D F Morgan
Mr.—Cittis	Miss Bab Miller
Mrs Sarah Dilvor	John Maffott
John Enterson	Jacob Noss
Mrs J H Fisher	M D Rowley
M Hullinger	Fred Tofante
Kate Hedding	Frank Tookerman

H. WATKINS, P. M.

We advise all our readers to give their children 20 cents, and let them subscribe for *The Boys Telegraph*, a new monthly paper, published by boys. Full of Stories, Jokes, &c., &c., Everybody likes it, only 20 cents a year. First number out in June. Every boy and girl should have it—Address, L. S. Stewart, Economy, Pa.

Price of Beef.—The attention of butchers and their customers is directed to the following pertinent inquiry put by one of our exchanges; perhaps a satisfactory answer may be elicited; "Why is it that the price of butcher's meat has not fallen? Gold has gone down; the prices of sugar, flour, cotton, and all the chief necessaries of life have also fallen; rents are sensibly declining, and yet meat remains as high as it was during the darkest period of the war. The same thing was observed in the London markets after the cattle plague. The prices which the butchers had been able to demand during the scarcity of live stock remained unchanged long after the panic had subsided and the plague entirely disappeared. It would be interesting to know by what peculiar process butchers manage to evade the effect which the fall of gold produces upon the prices of all other commodities except the necessary art of food."

A Swindle.—A well to do farmer, residing a short distance from this city, became a widower three years ago. Two years later he bestowed his hand on his rather gay and festive wife. This second wife had only recently arrived from Ohio on a matrimonial adventure, and officious friends secured for her this eligible match. Her enterprising turn of mind was not suited to the monotony of an honest farmer's home, and though comfortably, pleasantly, and even romantically situated, she eventually prevailed on her husband to sell the old homestead with a view of removing to the west, where, she assured him, he could do much better. Very recently the farm was sold, and several thousand dollars were received for it, which, for safe keeping, the husband deposited with his affectionate wife. The result is—to-day the wife is missing, the deposits are missing, and the afflicted man, with two children, has no wife, no home, no farm, no money, and no very bright prospects for the future.—*Crawford Journal.*

HENRY J. RAYMOND and the New York Press for thirty years. By Augustus Maverick. A. S. Hale & Co., publishers, Hartford, Conn.

The above is the title of a work which will be eagerly sought by all politicians and literary men throughout the land. The publishers are well known to the reading world, and their publication of the work is a strong recommendation of the value of its contents. The author was for many years a co-laborer with Mr. Raymond on the New York *Times*, and is peculiarly well fitted to do justice to a work of so much consideration as this one will command. Mr. Maverick is at present one of the editors of the New York *Evening Post*, and among editors a veteran of a quarter of a century, during which time he has stored up an amount of personal recollections such as few of his cotemporaries can boast. His obituary of Mr. Raymond out ranked all the numerous essays which the decease of that gentlemen elicited. The work promises to reveal many curious facts relative to Raymond, Greeley, Bennett and other journalistic chiefs, which have been hitherto unknown. It will be racy, spicy and rich, revealing many things in editorial life as they appear behind the scenes. In the appendix will be found much valuable documentary matter, including the platform of the Republican party, drawn up by Mr. Raymond and adopted at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Raymond's address at the Philadelphia convention, his letters written in 1860 to Hon. W. L. Yancy of Alabama, on disunion, slavery, etc.—The work will contain about 500 pages octavo, and sold on subscription only. No library can be considered complete without this work.

The following bill—sent us by Dr. Shurlock—has passed both Houses, received the signature of the Governor, and is now a law;

An Act to Regulate Medical Practice in certain counties of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the first day of April, A. D. 1870, it shall be unlawful for any person to commence or continue the practice of medicine or surgery in the counties of Dauphin, Chester, Carbon, Luzerne, Warren, Erie, Blair, Bradford, Sullivan, Crawford, Beaver, Monroe, Washington, Venango, Lycoming, Bucking'a, Schuylkill, Lawrence, Somerset, Philadelphia, York, Union and Adams, who has not graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine and received a diploma from a chartered medical school, or other institution authorized to grant medical diplomas, *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons who have been ten years in continuous regular practice in said counties, though they may not have graduated as aforesaid; nor to persons who are reading medicine under the control and instruction of a physician or surgeon who has the qualification to practice prescribed by this section when such persons have the assent of such preceptor to practice. *Provided, however*, That students that not locate any office or business station outside the usual office of his preceptor.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall attempt to practice medicine or surgery by opening a transient office in the aforesaid counties, or who shall by handbills or other form of written or printed advertisements assign such transient office, or other place to meet persons seeking medical or surgical advice or prescription, shall before being allowed to practice as aforesaid appear before the clerk of the courts of the county, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence to such clerk of the courts that the provisions of section one of this act have been complied with, and shall in addition take out a license for one year by payment of a license fee for the use of the county of two hundred dollars. *Provided:* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to dentists and *Provided further:* that physicians or surgeons commencing practice in any of the aforesaid counties with the intention of remaining permanently therein shall not be subject to the provisions of section two of this act.

SEC. 3. If any person shall violate any of the provisions of this act every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or less than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court.

We find the following complimentary notice of our representative in the present State Legislature, in a communication to the *Allegheny Daily Republic*:

"Among the clever members from Western Pennsylvania we must not forget to mention the name of the Hon. W. C. Shurlock, better known here as Doc Shurlock. The doctor hails from Darlington, in Beaver county. As representative he takes as great an interest in all bills pertaining to Allegheny county, as any of our own members do; and it is not a little surprising how natural legislation comes to a man of intelligence and education as a new member. The able, and I may say useful member from Beaver county has earned for himself a proud reputation. Independent and firm neither bribes nor threats can swerve him from the strict performance of his duty. The people of Beaver county may well be proud of their representative, and if they consult their own interests they will return him here by an increased majority.

EDUCATIONAL.

BEAVER COUNTY CONTINUED.

BEAVER FALLS BOROUGH.—Four or five years ago this place contained less than one hundred inhabitants; now, a population close on to five thousand. So rapid has been the growth of the town that the Board of Directors found it a difficult matter to make provision for the educational wants of the place. With an energy, however, highly commendable, the Board secured four halls or rooms in different parts of the borough, and furnished them with patent desks, seats, etc. These, with the two rooms which the old school building furnished, enabled the Directors to establish six schools; and attings for the accommodation of about three hundred and sixty pupils. The erection of a new school building, the dimensions of which I am unable—at this writing—to give, but which will contain ten rooms and a hall, is under contract and will be ready for occupancy by the first of November next.

The citizens of Beaver Falls owe a debt of gratitude to the gentlemen composing this Board. No one who has not had experience in organizing schools and making provision for the educational wants of a town, can scarcely comprehend the time and labor requisite for such a work. It is proper, then, that public attention should be directed to a due appreciation of the efforts put forth by these gentlemen—labors that have the merit of no reward save that of the consciousness of duty performed, the prosperity of the town, and the welfare of over four hundred children that will be in attendance at the public schools next session.

The schools during the past session were only partially graded; hence the teachers labored under some disadvantages—nevertheless, I am constrained to say that the teachers, with one or two exceptions, ought to have made their schools far more successful than they were. Energy and enterprise in every department are prominent features in this thriving town, and it is expected that educators will exhibit the same characteristics. It may as well be understood now, as well as at any other time, that the Beaver Falls Union Schools *must take rank among the foremost of our graded schools in the county.*

OHIO.—There are seven frame buildings and seven schools in this district. One or two new houses are needed; the others are quite comfortable, and some of them well arranged for school purposes. Five of the schools were all that could be desired. The progress of the scholars, and the ability displayed by the teachers as educators, are matters of well merited commendation. In the Ohioville school no attention was paid to the subject of mental arithmetic,—the only school in the county that has so erred,—there should have been at least twenty scholars engaged in this study. The *spirit* of the school and this *sanitary* condition of the house were not at all creditable. This school, with the one at Rock Point, is susceptible of improvement.

The fairview school has a surplus of scholars—there being about one hundred enrolled—whilst the Shearer district has an insufficiency: there being but ten to seventeen pupils in the district. A graded school would prove highly beneficial to the former sub-district.

BIG BEAVER.—This township has four schools, and the same number of school buildings. It is quite evident that in this district, as well as in many others in the county, a wanton destruction of school property is going on. There should be a remedy for this! The rights of public property are as sacred in the eyes of the law as those of private property; and no one should be permitted to pass unpunished who maliciously mars, mutilates, or destroys our school buildings. Scholars who are guilty, in this respect, should be expelled from the privileges of the school, by the directors, until all damages are repaired or some restitution made. I am persuaded, however, that this evil is not to be attributed to the school children alone. The public meetings held in the school houses in the evening are a fruitful source of what we complain. It seems to me, then, that it is the manifest duty of the directory to prohibit these meetings, unless with the full understanding that the party or parties securing the use of the houses shall become responsible for any or all injuries done to the premises. A stringent enforcement of these suggestions would prove highly beneficial in many parts of our county. A few of the schools in this district were fairly conducted; I regret to say the like remark is not applicable to all of them. The teacher who made it a practice to have scholars balance books, and their chairs stand on one foot, hop to grandmother's, &c., &c., is now a law;

An Act to Regulate Medical Practice in certain counties of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the first day of April, A. D. 1870, it shall be unlawful for any person to commence or continue the practice of medicine or surgery in the counties of Dauphin, Chester, Carbon, Luzerne, Warren, Erie, Blair, Bradford, Sullivan, Crawford, Beaver, Monroe, Washington, Venango, Lycoming, Bucking'a, Schuylkill, Lawrence, Somerset, Philadelphia, York, Union and Adams, who has not graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine and received a diploma from a chartered medical school, or other institution authorized to grant medical diplomas, *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons who have been ten years in continuous regular practice in said counties, though they may not have graduated as aforesaid; nor to persons who are reading medicine under the control and instruction of a physician or surgeon who has the qualification to practice prescribed by this section when such persons have the assent of such preceptor to practice. *Provided, however*, That students that not locate any office or business station outside the usual office of his preceptor.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall attempt to practice medicine or surgery by opening a transient office in the aforesaid counties, or who shall by handbills or other form of written or printed advertisements assign such transient office, or other place to meet persons seeking medical or surgical advice or prescription, shall before being allowed to practice as aforesaid appear before the clerk of the courts of the county, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence to such clerk of the courts that the provisions of section one of this act have been complied with, and shall in addition take out a license for one year by payment of a license fee for the use of the county of two hundred dollars. *Provided:* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to dentists and *Provided further:* that physicians or surgeons commencing practice in any of the aforesaid counties with the intention of remaining permanently therein shall not be subject to the provisions of section two of this act.

SEC. 3. If any person shall violate any of the provisions of this act every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court.

My notes will be continued in your next issue. GEO. M. FIELDS, Co. Sup't.

—The German Parliament is henceforth to have 406 members, instead of 208, as heretofore.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

—WASHINGTON, CO., PA.—On Tuesday, 22d ult., a little girl of James Brady of this place, was quite severely scalded by pulling over upon herself a vessel filled with boiling water. Fortunately the water fell principally upon its arms and legs and the body escaped. The little sufferer is getting as well as could be hoped for.—*Washington Examiner.*

—Miss Riley, a resident of Mansfield, was run over by a coal train at the Fort Pitt spel works, on the Pan Handle R. R., on Thursday evening last. His hip was dislocated and other severe and painful injuries inflicted.

—An election was held in Union and Morgan tps., in Monongalia Co., West Va., on the 19th inst., to decide in relation to taking stock in the Uniontown and West Virginia railroad. It resulted in an overwhelming declaration in favor of the subscription.

BUTLER COUNTY.

—Mrs. Shugart will be sent to Dixmont Hospital. We took the testimony of Dr. Reed, of Dixmont, and Drs. Bredin and Neyman, of this place, and handed the same to the Court. Hon. L. L. McQuinn and his Associates caused a jury to be called, who, upon hearing the evidence, decided her to be insane. On this verdict the Court made an order directing her to be sent to the hospital. We now hope this may be an end of the affair. When God takes in his own hand the punishment of a criminal let not man interfere.—*Butler Herald.*

—On Saturday last, George Reiber, son of George Reiber, (at the Mill) had his arm broken in two places, while assisting himself in jumping. The broken bones were replaced by Dr. Graham, and we are happy to learn that the boy is improving.—*Eagle.*

—The Butler Court granted but one license to sell liquor in that county at its late session.

—On Saturday last, the dwelling of Mr. Samuel Findlay, of Clay tp., was destroyed with all its contents except what was on the first floor, by fire. Mrs. Findlay was busy attending to household duties, and did not know that the house was on fire until Mr. Findlay and his son came from the field where they were at work. It was with great difficulty that the barn with its contents was saved. The loss to Mr. Findlay is considerable, as all the valuable furniture was in the upper story. The fire it is supposed originated from sparks out of the kitchen chimney falling on the roof of the house.

—Horse thieves are again in this neighborhood plying their infamous trade. Mr. Simon Young, of Summit tp., lost a valuable horse last week, and now we learn that two men from the neighborhood of Franklin were here on Saturday last in search of a thief who stole a horse there, and came in this direction. He was tracked to the Stone House when all trace of him was lost. We advise our farmers to be on the look out for these rascals, and keep their horses under lock and key.—*Butler Democrat & Herald.*

VENANGO COUNTY.

—J. W. H. Reisinger, has disposed of *The Venango Citizen* to E. Smiley, Esq., who takes charge of the office this week. If he succeeds in making as good a paper as friend Reisinger, he will make it pay, and his patrons will have no reason to complain.

—A very aggravated case of wife beating occurred in this place within the last few days, and the guilty party was sent to Franklin yesterday. If any man ever puts himself out of the pale of sympathy and mercy, it is he who tyranizes over and beats his wife. No punishment seems to heavy in such a case.—*Oil City Times.*

—On Wednesday afternoon last a boiler, belonging to Kier, Moore & Co., and used in drilling an oil well at the foot of Seneca street, between that street and the creek, exploded, entirely destroying the engine house and setting fire to a shanty about twenty feet distant, which was used as a stable. The fire was extinguished before the shanty was destroyed. The explosion was a terrible one. The main part of the boiler was blown higher than the top of the derrick, and came down in the middle of the creek, a distance of over 200 feet. The dome of the boiler was thrown clear across the creek, and fell through the roof of a shanty, a few doors east of the Petroleum House. A boy named Stewart, who was in the stable at the time of the explosion, was struck on the forehead by a piece of the wreck, which made a bad wound, but not a dangerous one.—*Oil City Times.*

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

—On Thursday of last week as Mr. T. W. McCleary and lady were passing over Jefferson street canal bridge, Mr. Mc.'s attention was attracted by a boy exclaiming, "Look at yon dog drowning," and on looking in the direction, about midway between that locality and the Mercer street canal bridge, he observed a little girl floating on her back and paddling with her hands, about the middle of the canal. He immediately ran to her assistance, and, without even stopping to take off his coat, made a dash for the little navigator, thinking that he could wade through and carry her out, but at the second step he went clear under, and was obliged to strike out and swim. He reached the child just as she had reached the surface of the water the second time, caught her and holding her up, attempted to swim ashore, but finding that he was unable to do so, he gave the child a push towards the shore, and then succeeded in reaching a point where he could touch bottom. At this critical moment a gentleman from Mercer street bridge came to the rescue, and jumping in, caught the child by the hand, and Mr. McCreary taking the other hand of the gentleman, all succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The name of the parents of the child is Hutchinson, and they live immediately on the north bank of the canal. The name of the gentleman assisting in the rescue we did not learn. Both gentlemen, however, deserve much praise for their promptness in the matter, to which is owing entirely the life of the child.—*Journal.*

—We have been informed that Mr. Walter Mines, a well to do colored man, of Union tp., wishing to illustrate the modern liberal doctrines, conceived the idea of eloping with two colored women, leaving his wife and two children to take care of themselves. Why he should have selected two instead of a half dozen, we did not learn.—*Journal.*

INDUSTRY.—There are three frame houses and four schools in this township. Two grailed and two log school houses. Two of the houses are first class, the other one, I am happy to learn from official sources, is to be displaced by a new one in a short time. The grailed school of the town of Industry has a grant that has not been felt by the [illegible]. The success of the [illegible] session has clearly demonstrated the wisdom of the directors in [illegible]. So far as thoroughness on the part of the scholars is concerned this school will compare favorably with any in the county.—A change of teachers has taken place in the Todd sub-district. I desire to say here that, unless there are palliating circumstances which necessitate the withdrawal of a teacher from a school, it will be useless to make application for a renewal of a certificate to take charge of any of our public schools. This remark has a general, and not a local, significance. Qualifications are necessary, indeed, essential; but *success* is the criterion by which we judge of the teacher's usefulness in the school room.

My notes will be continued in your next issue. GEO. M. FIELDS, Co. Sup't.

—The German Parliament is henceforth to have 406 members, instead of 208, as heretofore.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, March 28.—The Senate did not convene to-day.

HOUSE.—None but local bills received attention, and they were of no interest to this community.

SENATE, March 29.—The appropriation bill was under consideration most of the day; an amendment giving the Marine Hospital at Erie $50,000, and turning it into a Marine Asylum, carried. Also, an Amendment appropriating $30,000 for a chapel in the Western Penitentiary, passed. The rebel raid bill to take two million dollars from the State Treasury passed first reading without objection. It was said it will be opposed on second reading. A bill establishing a ferry at Rhoustown, passed. The Governor has appointed A. L. Pearson, of Allegheny, Maj. General of the 15th Division of the uniformed militia, composed of the counties of Armstrong, Allegheny, Indiana and Jefferson.

SENATE, Mar. 30.—Bills pertaining to the interests of Allegheny county were passed. A bill authorizing the Erie and Pittsburgh Canal Co. to change their canal into a railroad, was passed finally. Also the State line and Juniata Railroad bill passed finally.

HOUSE.—The rebel raid bill was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 75 to 9, which kills it.

SENATE, March 31.—A bill was reported by the Finance Committee, which provides that, hereafter, whenever the receipts of the State Treasury, exclusive of the Sinking Fund, shall not be sufficient to pay current and ordinary expenses of the government, it shall be lawful for the State Treasurer to devote such funds as may be in the Sinking Fund other than those placed there by the constitution to the payment of such expenses; secondly, that the State Treasurer shall conform to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States requiring payment of interest on the State debt contracted prior to April 1862 in gold as the supreme law of the land, anything in the laws of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding; thirdly, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be required to purchase for redemption such amounts of State loans or certificates of indebtedness as the condition of the Sinking Fund may justify, purchasing such loans as first fall due as far as practicable, passed finally. The bill from the House was reported favorably creating Thomas Nicholson commissioner of Pensions, at a salary of three thousand dollars, with amendments reducing the salary to two thousand dollars and the term to one year. The bill staying proceedings against unpatented lands for three years was passed. Mr. Rutan reported an act to incorporate Block House Run Mining Company, in Beaver county, which passed.

HOUSE.—A resolution of respect for the memory of the late General Thomas passed unanimously. Nothing more of interest.

SENATE, April 1.—A batch of local bills passed. Also, a bill authorizing and instructing the Attorney General to institute proceedings against corporations alleged to have violated the duties imposed upon them by law, on complaint of individuals injured thereby; provided that loans to corporations shall not make the individuals loaning a corporation liable for its debts, but participants in the profits. Adjourned until Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.—The Governor's veto of several local bills was received. A local bill passed finally. Both Houses are working hard to be ready for final adjournment at noon on Thursday next.

SENATE, April 2.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Among the bills passed was one relative to the Beaver and Mercer State road, in Beaver county. It is of interest to the citizens of New Brighton.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, March 28.—Resolutions of the Iowa Legislature urging the recognition of belligerency between Cuba and Spain, were presented and referred. Several bills and resolutions were presented and offered; among the latter two were adopted, to wit: One calling for copies of all reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on file in the Department of the Interior, and one for copies of all papers addressed to the State Department by J. Randolph Clay, while Minister to Peru, relating to the opening of the river Amazon to the commerce of all nations.

HOUSE.—A number of bills and resolutions were presented. A joint resolution to supply arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities, passed. Also, a resolution calling on the President for information relating to the San Domingo treaty, giving names of persons and companies to whom bills of mines, franchises and privileges of all kinds, had been given by the Dominican Government with the amount paid by the United States Government preliminary to and concerning the negotiations of such treaty, was adopted. The Tariff was discussed till adjournment.

SENATE, March 29.—The bill to admit the State of Texas to the Union was taken up, discussed, amended and passed. Nothing further of interest.

HOUSE.—Nothing was definitely transacted; the time of the House having been occupied by a speech from Gen. Logan, in a personal explanation and reply to a letter from Gen. Sherman in regard to staff officers of the army.

SENATE, March 30.—The bill providing for a Post Office building at Little Rock, Arkansas, passed. The concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee on Indian affairs was called up and discussed till the Senate went into executive session, after coming out of which they immediately adjourned.

HOUSE.—A current resolution expressive of regret at the announcement of the death of Gen. Thomas, who was endeared to his country by his patriotic services for thirty years, in his never faltering faith and zeal in the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the Government, and the stern execution of every trust confided to him; authorizing arrangements in connection with his obsequies, as a test of the sympathy of Congress in the national bereavement, was passed. The Senate bill removing disabilities of certain individuals of Virginia passed. The Senate amendment to the Texas bill was concurred in. The bill to establish a Marine Hospital at Natchez, passed. The Message and Proclamation of the ratification of the XVth Amendment were read and applauded on the floor and in the galleries. The Tariff bill was then discussed till adjournment.

SENATE, March 31.—Messrs. Hamilton and Flanagan Senators elect from Texas, appeared and took the oath of office. A joint resolution of sympathy and respect for the memory of the late Gen. Thomas was adopted. Also one directing inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of causing a survey and examination, under direction of the War Department, of a line of water communication between tide water on the James river and the Ohio river at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, by way of James and Kanawha rivers and tributaries, with a view to ascertaining the practicability and utility of such water communication as may be required for the transportation of military supplies in time of war, and to meet the commercial necessities of the Mississippi valley, with liberty to report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE.—After a lengthy discussion in which members indulged very freely in personalities, the four members from Texas were sworn in and took their seats in Congress. The Tariff bill was then discussed until the close of the session.

SENATE, April 1.—Mr. Morton introduced a bill providing that if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from according or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom that right is secured by the

HOW I DIDN'T WIN MY LOVE.

BY H. ELLIOTT M'BRIDE.

John Watson was twenty-two years of age and I was twenty-four. John was a good sort of a fellow, but I felt that I was his superior in many respects. I had more money than he, consequently I could dress better, and was better liked by the girls. I considered him my friend, but by sad experience I found that his friendship was not of the true and lasting kind.

About the first of July of a certain year which I needn't name, John was allowed a rest of three or four weeks and he decided to spend that time in ruralizing with a good old aunt of his who resided about a dozen miles from the city. He gave me a cordial invitation to accompany him and assured me that his aunt would give a hearty welcome to any person he might choose to bring with him.

I accepted the invitation, and late on the following afternoon John and I safely arrived in the village of Weston. We were warmly received by the good old woman, who, I might say here, was an old maid. Our ride had sharpened our appetites, and we did ample justice to the sumptuous supper spread before us.

While we were thus engaged, John who had frequently been at his aunt's before, inquired if Emma Melbourne was still in the neighborhood.

Now, although John had made me a confident in many things, he never uttered a word about this Emma Melbourne, and I was not long in finding out that he took more than a passing interest in her.

John's aunt, with a sly little laugh, informed him that she was still at home and was as pretty as ever. She also intimated that if he didn't keep a sharp look out a certain young fellow named Azariah Hull would probably carry off the prize.

"Azariah Hull?" inquired John, flushing somewhat, and looking considerably annoyed.

'Oh, he's a young man in the sewing machine business, who came to the village, and somehow he can't get away again. He is very often seen going to Mr. Melbourne's, and the knowing ones say that he is about to marry Emma. I don't know how things are going, but I'm inclined to believe that you can regain your lost ground if you manage well.'

'Oh, I don't care whom she marries,' replied John, but I knew well from his looks and actions that he *did* care.'

Then he told me that Emma Melbourne was a farmer's daughter, and resided down by Hayson Creek, and that he had met her several times when he was in the country.

'To-morrow,' said he, 'we'll go fishing down the creek, and after we have fished awhile we'll call and see the charming Emma. I shouldn't be surprised if you would fall in love with her.'

'It would be of no use while you are around,' I replied.

But at the same time I stroked my moustache complacently, and thought of the many conquests I had made, while John was compelled to stand back in the shade.

According to John's plan, we went the next day to Hayson Creek, and after we had fished awhile, with but moderate success, we set out for the residence of Mr. Melbourne. Emma gave us both a hearty welcome, and I saw before we took our leave that I would have quite enough to do to win the charming Emma. She seemed to look upon John with great favor.

I determined to succeed, however, I became a frequent visitor at Mr. Melbourne's, and before a month passed away I proposed to Emma and was accepted. Things went on smoothly for a time, and then I began to tire of her. I couldn't avoid drawing comparisons between her and a sweetheart I had in the city, and the more I compared the two the more determined I became that I would not tie myself to that plain country girl.

I made known my feelings on the subject to John, and he advised me to give up all thoughts of backing down. He said it would be a risky business, and to prove this he told me that one of Emma's sisters had once been engaged to a man, that the man had broken the engagement, whereupon Emma's sister took an old horse pistol hunted down the recreant lover and fired a ball through his right arm.

'Gracious heavens!' I exclaimed, 'have I got into such a murderous family? What shall I do?'

'Do,' repeated John, rather contemptuously; 'be a man and marry her as you promised. I have no doubt she will make you an excellent wife. I warn you don't break the engagement and run away. I know the Melbournes.'

I began to think it would be safer and wiser plan to marry her than to go away and thereby run the risk of being shot through the heart or the arm or the head, and I immediately went over and asked her to name the happy day.

She named it, and named it too, as I thought, at a very early time.

Two days before the one appointed for our nuptials, I went to the city to make some arrangements—business and otherwise—and return about three hours before the time for the marriage. I drove up to the residence of John's aunt expecting to find John there, but I was disappointed.

The old lady informed me that John and Emma had been married the evening before and that they had started immediately for the city.

I was thunderstruck. Could it be possible that John would treat me so? Of course I was glad I had got rid of Emma, but then one hates to be made a fool of. Emma was a complete sufferer when compared with my sweetheart in the city, and I wondered again that I had ever asked her to be my wife.

The next time I met John there was a broad smile on his countenance, but I took no notice of him. I passed him by in silence. I believe I crushed him by the contemptuous look I wore on my face.

I am careful now as to whom I place on my list of friends.

The Career of a Demon.

Thomas D. Carr, who, on the 28th, at St. Clairsville, O., suffered death on the gallows, for the murder of Louisa C. Fox, made before his death a confession which leaves no doubt of his guilt. Though still young—he was born in March, 1846—his life has been full of crimes and atrocities. The story that he himself tells is terrible in the extreme. He served in the army during the war. He was in Cambridge for two weeks to drill, and during that time he had five fights, and he is sure that the residents of that town have not forgotten "Corduroy."

Afterward he was sent down to Huntsville, afterward fighting Bragg in Mississippi. Shortly after this he was sent to Columbus to guard some prisoners. He says that, "instead of returning, I thought I would stay in Cincinnati. I broke out of Sycamore Barracks, and in a few days met Annie Whalen at the Eighth street Park. I took her out to Carthage (a small village north of Cincinnati,) where we lived two weeks, when I sent her back to Cincinnati and returned to my command, after an absence of sixty days. When I reached it, near Decard Station, I was put in the guard-houses, court-martialed and sentenced to be shot for desertion. One afternoon they took me out to dig my grave, which I did, making it four feet two inches deep, and two feet six inches wide. Even then I felt no concernment as ever I did in my life. God pity me! I didn't care, my heart was so calloused and hard. I don't even remember the date of that day, because I cared so little about an event that would almost craze some men. But that is neither here nor there. A petition was sent to President Lincoln and I was pardoned; was returned to my regiment with the welcome of the boys, who treated me as well as ever.'

Joining afterward the 18th Regulars, he deserted at Columbus, and only managed to secure a return to his own regiment by informing on a messmate, who was also a deserter. His regiment was soon sent to North Carolina. There he became a plunderer of the dead, gathering rings and money and watches from the bodies of those who had fallen in battle.

He returned afterward to Columbus, and there became engaged in a brawl in a house of ill fame; and he says he knocked down one of the inmates and left her for dead. A day or two after he threw a bottle at a man in Newark, and says he split his skull wide open.

The crime for which he was executed was the murder of Miss Fox, a young girl only fourteen years of age who had refused to marry him. For this he was tried, the evidence was found complete and overwhelming, and he was convicted. The case was afterwards taken to the Supreme Court, but the decision of the Court below was reaffirmed. When the death warrant was read to him he laughed loudly, and said "he did not care a d—n if it was to morrow,

OUR PUBLIC LANDS

Few have any just conception of the vastness of the public domain of the United States. The whole, prior to the Alaska purchase, embraced

An area of	1,446,716,078 acres.
The Russian purchase	369,529,600 acres.
Grand Total	1,816,245,678 acres, or more than 2,837,888 square miles. There have been granted, out of this vast domain, for sundry purposes, as follows:

	Acres.
To purchasers and homesteads etc.	
Do	165,001,359
For military services	60,627,143
For agricultural colleges	6,300,475
For railroad and other internal improvements	88,513,085
For schools and universities	69,085,928
To States as Swamp lands	47,453,350
For Indians	19,400,000
For other purposes	12,468,707
Total	418,000,925

And yet, this more than royal bounty of the government has not destroyed the public domain thus given; but like the spared books of the Sybil, the remaining public domin, by this liberal policy of giving away, has become more valuable than the whole was before. It has been a donation that has enriched the donor; and, more than anything besides, in connection with our free government, has made us a rich, populous and prosperous people.

In round numbers, 500,000,000 acres have been surveyed, and more than 400,000,000 have been disposed of, and yet there remained, on the 30th of June, 1868, 1,405,366,678 acres unsold, or more than 2,195,000 square miles. Since that time, large grants have been made, in aid of the magnificent system of Pacific Railways and other puposes, perhaps to the extent of 100,000,000 acres. This great and benificent policy of the Government has bound with bands stronger than iron the whole Republic. It has opened and is opening vast regions for settlement in the interior of our continental empire, prepared highways for emigration from Europe, Asia and Africa to people them; and supplied them with churches and schools, colleges and universities, railroads, canals, and telegraphs—with all the elements, of a rapid and healthy growth in material wealth and Christian civilization.

As before shown, we had, on the 30th of June, 1868, about 1,400,000,000 acres unsold. How insignificent in view of this imperial domain are 100,000,000 acres granted to aid of other great lines of railways and canals needed for the full development of our immense natural resources, and for the establishment of lines of iron steamships that shall make our commerce whiten every sea, and the power and enterprise of the United States be acknowledged in every part of the world—not for conquest and oppression, but for enlightenment, for liberty and Christian civilization.

Guard these grand donations to the people, for great enterprises, for railways, canals, steamship lines and and telegraphs, with every precaution to secure their use for the public good, and the truth of the old proverb will be vindicated—"There is that scattereth, and yet maketh rich; there is that withholdeth, and yet tendeth to poverty."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OUR BONDS AND SECURITIES ABROAD.

Secretary Boutwell has received an official letter from the United States consul, Vienna, Austria, in which the writer refers in the most cheering terms to the effect the rapid decrease of our national debt has had upon United States bonds and American securities generally in European markets. The following extracts from the letter are of interest:

The vast enterprise especially those of the West, which are being pushed forward so rapidly in our country are compelled to find their sinews in the surplus capital of Europe. There are loans for millions of dollars for railways and other public improvements now being offered in Europe, or what is precisely the same, are sold in New York and resold to European capitalists, and every improvement in the national credit extends a corresponding benefit to all those enterprises, and enables us to borrow money here at a much lower rate of interest. The price of the United States bonds is of itself comparatively unimportant. Many of them found their way to Europe during the war, realizing for our country but forty cents on the dollar. If our credit had continued so impaired the millions of railway bonds would so have realized for our country but a fraction of their value, but as the bonds and currency of the United States approximate a par value in the currency of the world, American borrowers in England are enabled to sell their bonds at a corresponding higher rate. A six per cent. twenty-year railway bond, interest and principal payable in gold, and sold in the New York market at par will be bought by a German, when gold is worth one hundred per cent. premium at fifty cents on the dollar in his currency, and enables him to receive twelve per cent on his money in interest and a return of twice the principal in twenty years. But the same six per cent twenty year railway bond sold in New York at par when gold is also par strikes out all these extraordinary advantages to the foreign market and compels the European holder to be content with simply a six per cent. interest and a payment of the principal in twenty years. This is no great hardship where money is abundant at 3½ to 4 per cent. and is freely loaned on these same American securities. The importance of the restoration of the credit of the country and the establishment of a currency in harmony with the currency of the countries which are purchasing millions of our railway and public securities cannot be overestimated, and everything that reduces the gold premium reduces the rate of interest which American borrowers now in the market must pay to foreign capitalists. The restoration of our country's credit, therefore, contributes to our power and respectability, enables the national debt to be funded at a lower rate of interest, and thereby relieves the burden of the people, but it has also the direct and immediate effect of putting a stop to those loans at the exorbitant interest which foreign capitalists have been enabled to make from our country by reason of our vitiated home currency.

—"Say, Mr. Julius, is der any place in the Bible whar a cullud pus-son is mentioned?" said old Ceser to his friend. "Well, dere is, an' if you'd been to meet'n Sunday you'd heard the preacher read how Nigger Demus wanted to be born again." "Wh'-wh'-what he want to be born again for?" "I dunno; I spec' he thought he might be born a white man next time, an' da's a good many niggers alibe now jes like old Demus, but dey'll allers be niggers anyhow.'

JOSH BILLING'S PAPERS.

Marriage.

Marriage is a fair transaction on the face ov it.

It is an old institushun, older than the pyramids, and as phull of hyroglifiloks that nobody kan parse.

History holds its tongue who the pair wuz who fust put on the silken harness, and promised to work kind in it thru thick and thin, up hill and down, and on the level, rain or shine, survive or perish, sink or swim, flote or drown.

But whoever they wuz, they must hav made a good thing out ov it, or so menny ov their posterity would not hev harnessed up since and drav out.

There is a grate moral grip in marriage; it is the mortar that holds the soshull bricks together.

But there ain't but darn few pholks who put their money in matrimony who could set down and give a good written opinyun whi on earth they kum to dew it.

This is a grate proof that it is one ov askaidents that must happen, just az birds fly out ov the nest when they hev fethers enuff, without being able to tell why.

Some marry for buty, and never diskover their mistake; this is lucky.

Some marry for money, and—don't see it.

Some marry for pedigree and feel big for six months, and then very sensibly cum tew the conclushun that pedigree ain't no better than skimmilk.

Some marry tew pleze their relashuns, and are surprised tew learn that their relashuns don't care a cuss for them afterwards.

Some marry because they hev bin highsted somewhare else; this is cross match, a bay and a sorrel; pride may make it endurable.

Some marry for luv without a cent in their pokket, nor a frend in the wurld, nor a drop of pedigree. This looks desperate, but if is the strength ov the game.

If marrying for luv ain't a success, then matrimony is a ded beet.

Some marry because they think wimmin will be skarse next year, and liv to wonder how the crop holds out.

Sum marry to git rid ov themselvs and diskover that the game wuz one that two cood play at, and nether win.

Sum marry the second time to git even, and find it a gambling game, the more they put down the less they take up.

Sum marry tew be happy, and not finding it, wonder where all the happiness goes to when it dies.

Sum marry, they can't tell why, and live, they can't tell how.

Almost everybody gits married, and it is a good joke.

Sum marry in haste, and then set doun and think it carefully over.

Sum think it over and are careful fust, and then set doun and marry.

Both ways is right, if they hit the mark.

Sum marry rakes to convert them.

This is a little risky, and takes a smart missionary tew dew it.

Sum marry coquetts. This is like bying a poor farm hevily mortgaged, and working the balance ov, jure days to clear oph the mortgages.

Married life has its chances, and this iz jist what gives it its flavor. Everybody loves to phool with the chances, bekaws everybody expeckts tew win. But I am authorized to say that everybody don't win.

But after all, married life is full az certain as the dry goods bizziness.

No man kan swear exackly whare he will fetch up when he touches calico.

No man kan tell jist what calico haz made up its mind tew dew next.

Calico don't know even herself.

Dry goods ov all kinds is the child ov circumstansis.

Sum never marry, but this iz jist as risky; the disease iz the same, with another name to it.

The man who stands on the bank shivering, and dassent, is more apt to kech kold than him who pitches hed fust into the river.

There iz but few who never marry bekaws they won't—they all hanker and most ov them starve with slices ov bread before them—spread on both sides—jist for the lack ov grit.

Marry yung! iz my motto.

I hev tried it, and kno what I am talking about.

If enny body asks you whi you got married,—if needs be—tell him you don't recolleckt.

Marriage iz a safe way to gamble—if you win, you win a pile, and if you lose you don't lose ennything, only the privilege of living dismally alone and soaking yure own feet.

I repeat, in italicks, *marry yung!*

There iz but one good excuse for a marriage late in life, and that iz—a second marriage.

A Mystery Solved.

A Methodist minister, who was quaint in his manner, had a son who was attending public school. The by no means deficient in natural ability, this son returned from school a few months since with a report of scholarship below the average.

'Well' said his father, 'you've fallen behind this month have you?'

'Yes sir.'

'How did it happen?'

'Don't know sir.'

The father knew if the son did not. He had observed a number of dime novels scattered about the house, but had not thought it worth while to say anything until a fitting opportunity should offer itself.

A basket of apples stood on the floor and he said:

'Empty out these apples take the basket and bring it to me half full of chips.

'Suspecting nothing, he obeyed.

'Now put those apples back into the basket.'

'It won't hold them.'

'Put them in, I tell you.'

'But father I can't.'

'Do you expect to fill a basket half full of chips and then fill it with apples! You said you didn't know why you fell behind at school; and I will tell you. Your mind is like that basket. It will not hold more than so much. And there you've been the past month filling it with dirt—dime novels!'

The boy turned on his heel, whistled, and said:

'Whew! I see the point.'

Not a dime novel has been seen in the house from that day to this.

Last November, Richard Howard, formerly a sergeant in the third regiment U. S. colored troops, left Philadelphia as an emigrant to Liberia, in West Africa. After a safe passage in the Golconda, the large packet ship of the American Colonization Society, he reached Monrovia. In a letter to Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, of Philadelphia, he writes: "I have been up the St. Paul's river, and up the Monserrado river, and they are very pretty parts of the country—the richest country in the world." Others went from Pittsburgh and Wilkesbarre, and many more from North Carolina and Tennessee. All are doing well. Two new settlements will be established on the St. Paul's river; one to be called 'Arthington,' in honor of a generous friend in England, who contributed more than $7,000, and another settlement, to be called 'Brewerville,' in honor of the late Charles Brewer, of Pittsburgh, by whose legacy to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society a large number of emigrants were enabled to go to Liberia. The ship Golconda is in Baltimore, and is ready for another expedition in May, provided the necessary means can be secured. Donations can be sent to Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, corresponding secretary, 609 Walnut st., Phila. A great many applications for passage have been sent in. The emigrants receive a free passage, six month's provisions and twenty-five acres of land for each family.

—Gen. Walter Mitchell, several times Presidential elector for Maryland, died on Monday, aged sixty-seven.

The Death of Gen. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, March 28, '70.

The news of the death of Gen. Thomas occasions intense sadness in army circles here. A general order announcing the death to the army was issued this afternoon. The President addressed a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Thomas at San Francisco. It is understood the remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for the interment, and escorted from San Francisco by the officers of his staff.

The order gives an account of his life and services and says: The General has known General Thomas intimately since they sat as boys on the same beach, and the quality in him which he holds up for the admiration and example of the young in his complete and entire devotion to duty. Though sent to Florida, to Mexico, Texas and Arigusa, when that was absolutely banishment, he went cheerfully and never asked a personal favor, exemption or leave of absence. In battle he never wavered. Firm and of full faith in his cause, he knew it would prevail, and he never sought advancement of rank or honor at the expense of any one. Whatever he earned of these were his own and no one disputed his fame. The very impersonation of honesty, integrity and honor, he will stand to the United States as the beau ideal of soldier and gentleman. Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cuberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him "father," and will weep for him tears of manly grief. His wife, who cheered him with her messages of love in the darkest hours of war, will mourn him now in sadness, chastend by the sympathy of the whole country.

The last sad rites due him as a man and soldier will be paid at Troy, N. Y., on the arrival of his remains, and the friends of his family and all his comrades who can be present are invited to share in the obsequies. At all military posts and stations flags will be placed at half mast and fifteen guns fired on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning be worn thirty days.

By command of Gen. Sherman.

(Signed.) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

Court Scene.

In a court not a thousand miles from the city of Gotham, a legal gentleman had gone through the various stages of bar pleading, and had coaxed and threatened and bullied witnesses to his heart's content, when it chanced that a very stupid fellow—a hostler—was called upon the stand. He was in fact simplicity personified. The counsel, it should be premised, had made a great fuss about the witnesses speaking so low that he could not hear them.

'Now, sir,' said the learned counsel, 'I hope we shall have no difficulty in making you speak out.' This in a loud, rude tone of voice.

'I hope not, sir,' shouted the witness, in such bellowing tones as fairly shook the building.

'How dare you speak in that way, sir?' demanded the counsel.

'Can't speak no louder,' he shouted, louder than before, as if to atone for his fault in speaking too low.

'Have you been drinking this morning?' asked the lawyer, who had now entirely lost command of his temper at the roars of laughter which burst from a crowded audience.

'Yes, sir,' shouted the witness, frankly.

'And what have you been drinking, sir? Look at the jury—don't look at me sir, in that way.'

'Coffee, sir.'

'Did you have anything in your coffee, sir?'

'Yes, sir!'

I thought so,' said the counsel, with a glance at the jury. 'Well, sir, you say you had something in your coffee,' continued the learned counsel. 'State to the jury what that something was.'

'Sugar!' roared the witness, without the movement of a muscle.

There was another explosion of 'furtive laughter' throughout the court room.

This man is no fool, your honor,' addressing the court, 'but he is something worse. Now, witness, you must come to the point. Had you anything else in your coffee besides sugar?'

'Yes, sir!'

'Yes, you had;—Well, we are likely to get at the truth, after all this turning and twisting to the contrary notwithstanding. —Well, sir; what else was it you had in your coffee?'

'A spoon, sir!' shouted the witness. 'Do I make you hear me, 'squire? A spoon!'

That was the last witness, and the last of him on the stand. Here the trial was adjourned until the next day.

Dealing in Real Estate.

A story is told of an old Eastern man who visited Kansas City to invest his money. Like all Eastern men, he wanted a corner lot, and an agent went out to show him one. The price was too high.

'But,' said the buyer, 'I cannot build on that lot. There is a bluff forty feet high on it. The lot is useless.'

'Do you see that ravine lot down there?' asked the agent pointing to a lot below them.

'Yes.'

'Well, the man who owns that lot will give you $5,000 for this bluff to fill up his lot.'

This sounded very well, and the buyer said he would see. That day he went to the agent for the ravine lot and asked the price. He was told, and the figures sounded high.

'But I cannot build upon it without putting the building up on stilts forty feet high.'

The agent winked slightly.

'Do you see that bluff lot up there?' he asked.

'Yes,'

'Well, the owner of that lot will give you $5,000 for the privilege of putting his earth down here.'

The buyer thought this sounded very well, but he concluded not to purchase just then.

Three Important Things.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to pray for—faith, pence and purity of heart.

Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to think about—life, death and eternity.

A PRISONER in a Detroit court when asked where he lived he replied: "Live? Live? I live in the regions of eternal bliss. I own a farm of a thousand acres there. I plough my land with angels and I raise cabbages, cabbages, cabbages, beets, beets, beets. You're a cabbage—you're a beet—you're an angel—you're a horse—you're a ass—a ass—a ass! Whoop!" "Is your father living?" "I'm my own father. I'm the father of all nations." "Have you any mother?" "Yes, young man. Yes, young man; lots of 'em; ten of 'em. You look as though you needed a mother. You want nursing; you ain't healthy. My mother shall be your mothers, all of 'em. "I be your father. Child of mortality, embrace your heavenly father." He proved to be an escaped lunatic.

—A returned European lady tourist tells of an interview she had with Miss Florence Nightingale. During the conversation she could but notice the singular shape of that eminent lady's foot. She had never heard that Miss Nightingale was lame, or malformed, but certainly something was the matter. Her curiosity prompted her to inquire of some mutual friend, who at once explained that Miss Nightingale, despising the modern instrument of torture vended by fashionable shoemakers, is accustomed to plant her stocking foot firmly on a piece of lether, draw the outline of the figure to its form and have her shoe made to correspond exactly with it.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—James Ester committed suicide by taking morphine, at Greensburg, Ind.

—The Oberlin University, destroyed by fire recently, will be rebuilt at Dayton Ohio.

—Prince Bonaparte and family have been ordered to leave France, by the Emperor.

—John Clare, on trial at Baltimore for the murder of Henry B. Graves, in 1865, has been acquitted.

—Another German agent is about to leave Chicago to locate a colony site in California, Oregon or Washington Territory.

—Storey did not appear against the "Blondes," when their case was called at Chicago Wednesday, and a continuance was allowed.

—A mutiny was attempted at the workhouse of Cincinnati, on Monday under the leadership of Bob McNeelty a notorious character.

—A Philadelphia woman had her head smashed with a stove cover the other day for asking another woman where her husband was.

—Repeated incendiary attempts at Allentown, Pa., have occasioned much excitement there. The guilty party has not been discovered.

—At a trial of the Holly Water works at Dayton, on Tuesday last, streams were forced through one and a quarter inch nozzles to a height of over one hundred feet.

—Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration at the next annual meeting of the army of the Cumberland, to be held at Cleveland next autumn.

—On Saturday Rav. A. P. Graves, preached to twelve hundred convicts in the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary. Many are said to have been melted to tears and resolved to reform.

—Public opinion holds the constructor responsible for the killing of the Donnelly family in Brooklyn on Sunday, by the falling of their habitation.

—J. R. Allen, theatrical manager of Cincinnati, is in prison at Nashville having been arrested while passing through Tennessee; at the instance of Major Gunkle, on a charge of perjury.

—A prominent Philadelphia shipping and commercial house has suspended, causing much surprise. They have large connections in New York and the South.

—General John H. Martindale has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration before the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Philadelphia, on the 19th of April.

—Fourteen vessels were sunk in Haverstraw bay, New York, during the storm on Sunday and much other damage done. One schooner was driven into the streets of the village of Grassy Point. Loss $200,000.

—The boiler connected with Rice's paper mill at Newton lower falls, Mass., exploded yesterday morning, demolishing the building. The people had not commenced work and none were hurt.

—Mrs. Bowles, of Indiana, having gained a divorce and alimony, refused to pay her lawyers, on the ground that she was married when the contract was made. She having since been drowned, they are suing her estate.

—A suit, brought by one candidate for the office of town collector against the successful candidate, for a note of $1,500 given by the latter to the former to induce him to withdraw before the election, has been decided void by an Illinois court.

—The Ohio Senate passed a resolution of adjournment in respect to the memory of Gen. Thomas, but the House refused to concur, 33 to 26, and also negatived a motion, 38 to 21, to suspend the rules in order to permit the introduction of resolutions of respect.

—An alteration occurred Wednesday afternoon, at the office of Justice Wilkinson, in Nashville, between James Pittman and J. R. Pauley, parties to a suit. Pittman was stabbed and died in a short time, while Pauley was arrested and committed to prison.

—A suit has been brought by a Chicago cattle dealer against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for $40,000, claiming that defendant agreed to refund from freight paid by plaintiff the same amount as would be allowed by the Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central Railroad.

—The corporation of London have decided to apply the funds raised for a monument for Prince Albert to procuring a memorial window for the west end of Guildhall. The opposite end is already occupied by a memorial window, in honor of the citizens of London erected by the cotton operatives of Lancashire.

—Miss L. Barkalow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., student in St. Louis Law School, passed a very severe examination before Judge Knight, of the St. Louis Circuit Court and was admitted to practice. Miss Barkalow was refused admission to Columbia College two years ago and for the past eighteen months has been pursuing studies at St. Louis.

—Jennie Tyler, the Vermont girl in a Boston Library, is really to be married to a rich Englishman who fell in love with her some months ago. He is not a lord, but he is very wealthy and respectable, as has been satisfactorily astertained, and will soon take his Yankee bride to preside over his establishment, Blennerhasset Hall, Cumberland.

—The burning of the Central Pacific Railroad bridge over the American river, a San Francisco dispatch says, was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as fire was observed in a number of places. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Several hundred workmen are employed in erecting a temporary structure, which was to have been completed on Tuesday last.

—Consul Shepard writes that while the Oneida was sinking, Lieut. Geo. K. Adams and Lieut. Commander Willam F. Stewart went below, forced the doors of the magazine, got cartridges, loaded and fired a gun three times, and were in the act of loading a fourth time when the ship had sunk so far astern that the rifle gun at the bow fell over and killed the former.

—One of the most beautiful actresses of Paris is Mlle Moisset of the Opera Comique, who has lately forsaken the ranks of the Semi-Mudanes to attempt high art, and thus far with flattering success. She has a profile such as the ancients were wont to bestow upon Venuses or Nymphs; a nose straight and delicate, beautifully shaped lips and square brow, the hair growing down upon it. Had she a softer glance she would be extremely beautiful; but her eye is cold and expressionless; and this fact alone will doubtless mar, in a measure, her artistic career.—*Paris Cor.*

—The Blue Earth City (Minn.) *Post* of the 26th gives the details of the freezing to death in the town of Seeley, Blue Earth county, Minn., of the wife and three children of A. L. Bates. Mr. Bates lived on the prairie some distance from any other habitation. During the prevalence of the freeze and storm his house took fire and was burned to the ground, and before assistance could be obtained to relieve the family they perished with cold. Mr. Bates returned with assistance just before his wife breathed her last. The same paper gives accounts of the freezing to death during the same storm of two brothers named Coleman, living at Lake Belt, Martin county, Minn.; of a German named Dunhardt, and a Norwegian, name, unknown, at Spencer, Clay county, Iowa; of three other men, names unknown, at Cherokee, Iowa; and another at Herron Lake, Jackson county, Iowa.

A little girl named Mary Mohrmann was murdered in Philadelphia on the night of September 6th, 1868. Her body was found in a brick yard pond, much bruised and showing evidence of disgustingly brutal treatment at the hands of a man. Many arrests were made, but the crime was fastened on no one. John Hanlon, who was suspected at the time, has now been identified, the detectives of Philadelphia think, as the criminal, and eighteen months after the murder he has been indicted by the grand jury. He is now in prison under a five year's sentence for assaulting another little girl.

—When the Coroner's jury acquitted Ira Gardner and wife of the murder of Capt. Alexander, the wealthy Southerner, at New York, on Monday, Mrs. Burke, the daughter of the deceased, exclaimed, in great excitement: "You may acquit them, but God never will. They murdered my father."

New Advertisements.

Beaver Ladies' Seminary.—The next term of this Institution will begin on Monday April 4th next. We have no disposition to boast of what we have done or can do. The character of our begging sentences we leave to the judgment of our readers. The thoroughness of our instruction, and the progress of our pupils in every department, we leave to the test of the final examinations, and of the public exhibition, on the 30th of next June, being willing to abide the judgment of those who are capable of distinguishing gold from tinsel—themselves scholars therefore know what constitutes scholarship—and the success of our patronage we leave to the testimony of our catalogue, counting names of pupils only once.

Prof. V. de Ham, of Pittsburgh, so long and favorably known as a master of the science of music, will continue in charge of this Department.

Prof. R. Leonhart, now of our borough, and well known in this community, will continue in charge of the classes in Drawing and in German Language.

Leaving all free to choose, I expect to receive, as heretofore, a liberal patronage during the next session. D. H. A. McLEAN, Pris.

mar31:tf

DR. J. C. LEVIS.—Office, Dunlap's Corner, Bridgewater, Pa. I will pay prompt attention to all surgical cases. [mar3:1y

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO. 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa. nov16:3m

Wall Paper, Wall Paper!

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!

Oil Cloth, Oil Cloth!

OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH!

Window Shades! Window Shades!!

WINDOW SHADES! WINDOW SHADES!!

B. MULHEIM,

In the Store formerly occupied by A. S. HARVEY, on Bridge Street,

Bridgewater, Pa.,

is just receiving one of the Largest and Best Selected Stocks of

WALL PAPER

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Books, Stationery, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Baskets, Trunks, Valises, Toys, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons all kinds of Music Strings,

LOOKING GLASSES,

(all sizes), Picture Frames, Bird Cages, Inks, Blank Books, Steroscopes and Stereoscopic Views, and everything desirable in his line that has ever been brought to this county. His Stock is

CAREFULLY SELECTED,

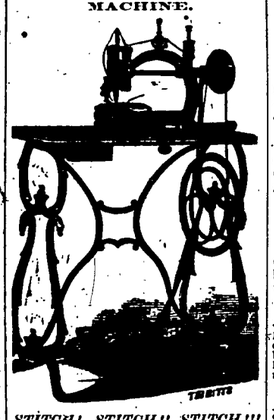
Purchased from first hands, and will be *Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.*

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

OUR STOCK OF CARPETS

Will be unusually large for the present season, and a room for the keeping and sale of Carpets will adjoin the Store. [Radical copy.] mar23:3m]

The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing MACHINE.



STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!!

Stop—please, and don't ruin your eyes and constitution by bending over the slow progress of that machine, but save the all important *health, time and money* by procuring a first class *Sewing Machine*, one that makes the celebrated lock stitch, alike on both sides, and does all kinds of work; is neat, durable and simple in construction: runs very light; is easy to operate: received the first diploma at the late fair; is giving the best of satisfaction to its purchasers; warranted for three years, and price only $40. Such an one is *The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.* For further particulars call at the office, one door below I. N. Atkins' Hat Store, Beaver, Pa., or address for testimonials, circulars, &c., S. J. ANDERSON, Agent. Beaver, Pa. mar23:1y]

MARBLE.

W. H. MARSHALL, ROCHESTER MARBLE WORKS,

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS,

Head and Foot Stones,

Marble and Stone Posts

FOR CEMETERY LOTS.

We have now on hand the largest selection of Monuments and Head Stones that have ever been offered for sale in this county; which we are

Selling from 10 to 20 per cent. less

than they can be had in the cities, or bought from Agents travelling, as agents generally misrepresent both as to quality of marble and the size of work contracted for.

Persons wishing anything in our line will please call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and see what they are buying, and get what they buy.

Grindstones always on hand. [mar16:6m.

Miscellaneous.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of

GRATE FRONTS,

SUMMER FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES,

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL,

The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,

And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only,

ARE THE BEST STOVES

For Baking & Cooking.

We Wariant their Operation.

THEY NEVER FAIL!

mar30:6m

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious

BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE, Broadway, New Brighton.

Jan1, 1870:1y

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Owing to the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the entire stock of goods will be sold regardless of Cost.

The Stock consists of

Silks, black and colored,

ALPACAS

VALENE POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,

Black Cloths, Cloakings, Brocha Shawls,

PLAID SHAWLS, CASSIMERES,

and a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

No. 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov19tc.

Christmas Presents.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Have just opened especially for the coming holidays an unusually large and elegant stock of

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Jas. Nardin's, Charles Jacot's and Frodsham's Watches.

American Watches,

made by Appleton, Tracy & Co., American Watch Co., E. Howard & Co., Elgin Watch Co.

FINE AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Made by SETH THOMAS,

Of which a large assortment is constantly kept on hand in our basement, and sold wholesale and retail. (ch dec 8.

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of "The Co. Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the last Monday—the 25th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. JAS. ALLISON, mar24:4w] Treasurer.

Administrator's Notice.—The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Washington Londis, deceased, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement. G. W. SHROADS, *Adm'r.* mar24:6w

FOR SALE.—A first class Engine, Boiler, Smoke Stack and Counter-Shaft with Drum attached, all complete and as good as new; built by the well known firm of Sharpe, Davis & Bonsell, of Salem, Ohio. Boiler tubular; Cylinder 6 inches in bore and 12 inches in stroke, on cast iron bed-plate; of sufficient horse power to run either a circular or mulay saw. Also, a full set of Oil tools. Persons wishing to purchase a No. 1 Engine with the above fixtures complete, will do well to call on D. M. DONEHOO, mar3:tf Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James Caughey